

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1536.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1857.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Instruction in the Art and Scientific Principles of Photography, by Thomas Frederick Hardwich, Esq., Lecturer in Photography, at Mr. HARDWICH'S, 10, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1857. A COURSE OF INSTRUCTION ON THE SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES OF PHOTOGRAPHY, illustrated by Practical Demonstrations in the Art. For Prospectus apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary, King's College, London.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1857.—A Class for reading the subjects required at this Examination will, by permission of the Council, meet in University College, April 21. For further particulars apply to V. TRAVERS, Esq., University College. Early application is desirable from students requiring advice as to their preliminary studies.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON. 67 and 68, HARLEY-STREET. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853. FOR GENERAL FEMALE EDUCATION, AND FOR GRANTING CERTIFICATES OF KNOWLEDGE.

A SPECIAL COURSE OF LECTURES will be given at this College after Easter on the following subjects: Rev. T. A. COOK, M.A.: Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity. Rev. F. GARDEN, M.A.: Uses of Moral Philosophy—Culture of the Imagination—Poetry. JOHN BULLARD, Esq.: History of Modern Music. ALPHONSE MARLETTE, D.A.: History of French Literature (in French). Rev. F. D. M. AURICE, M.A.: English Literature in the Seventeenth Century. Rev. E. H. PLUMTRE, M.A.: Comparative Philology in its relation to Grammar and History. GEORGE SCHÄFER, Esq.: The Growth of the History of Art. GOTTLIEB WEIL, P.O.: The Lyric Poetry of Germany.

Each Course will include about eight Lectures. The Time Tables and Syllabus of the Lectures will be issued before the close of the present Term. Cards of Admission to the Introductory Lecture may be obtained on application to the Deputy-Chairman or the Lady Resident after April 1.

C. G. NICOLAY, Secretary.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. THE KEITH, BRISBANE, AND NEILL PRIZES.

The above Prizes will be awarded by the Council in the following manner:—

KEITH PRIZE.

The Keith Prize, consisting of a Gold Medal and from 40*l.* to 50*l.* in money, will be awarded early next Session (1857-8) for the best communication on a scientific subject communicated, in the first instance, to the Royal Society during the Sessions 1855-6 and 1856-7. Preference will be given to a Paper containing a discovery.

MAKDUGALL BRISBANE PRIZE.

This Prize, consisting of a Gold Medal and a sum of money, will be awarded before the close of the Session 1858-9, under the following conditions:—

1. Competing Essays are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Society on or before 1st of February, 1859.
2. The competition is open to all men of science.
3. The Essays may be either anonymous or otherwise. In the former case, they must be distinguished by mottoes, with corresponding sealed billets superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name of the Author.
4. The subject proposed by the Council for the Prize of 1856-57 is the following:—

A BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF A SCOTCHMAN EMINENT IN SCIENCE; including an estimate of the influence and importance of his writings and instructions on such biographies which still remain to be supplied, the Council would specify the following names: Sir Robert Sibbald, Sir Andrew Balfour, Macaulay, Black, Monro, Bruce, and others; several of which also to leave the property and free disposal of the manuscripts to the Authors; a copy, however, being deposited in the archives of the Society, unless the paper shall be published in the *Transactions*.

NEILL PRIZE.

The Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh having received the bequest of the late Dr. Patrick Neill of the sum of 500*l.*, for the purpose of "the interest thereof being applied in furnishing a Medal or other reward every second or third year to any distinguished Scottish Naturalist, according as such Medal or reward shall be voted by the Council of the said Society," hereby intimate, 1. That the First Neill Prize, consisting of a Gold Medal and a sum of money, will be awarded before the close of the Session 1858-9.

2. The Prize will be given for a Paper of distinguished merit, on a subject of Natural History, by a Scottish Naturalist, which shall have been presented to the Society during three years preceding the 1st of February, 1859, or failing the presentation of a Paper sufficiently meritorious, it will be awarded to the author, or publication, by terms distinguished Scottish Naturalist, on some branch of Natural History, bearing date within five years of the time of award.

Royal Society Apartments, March, 1857.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. THE NEXT MEETING, for the Exhibition of Orchids, Artichokes, &c., &c., will be held on MONDAY, April 4, 1857, at Three P.M. Admission only by Fellow's personal introduction, Ivory Tickets, or Written Order. 31, Regent-street, S.W.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The 68th ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Corporation will take place in FREEMASONS' HALL, on TUESDAY, the 19th of May, the EARL GRANVILLE, Lord President of the Council, in the chair. The List of Stewards will be published in future Advertisements. OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec. 73, Great Russell-street, March 12.

MEMORIAL CHURCH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The EXHIBITION of the several DESIGNS is open to the Public, FREE OF CHARGE, at KING'S COLLEGE, STRAND, from 9 A.M. till dusk.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—All Works of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, or Engraving, intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on MONDAY, the 6th, or Tuesday, the 7th of April next, after which time no Work can possibly be received, nor can any Works be received which have already been publicly exhibited. FRAMES.—All Pictures and Drawings must be in gilt frames. Oil-Paintings under glass, and Drawings with wide margins are inadmissible. Excessive breadth in frames as well as projecting mouldings may prevent Pictures obtaining the situation they otherwise merit. The other regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

JOHN PRESOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Sec.

Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for Exhibition, but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package. The prices of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

The system of study pursued at this College constitutes a complete course of Collegiate, Medical, and Surgical Education. The Lectures qualify for examination for Appointments in the Army and Navy and the East India Company's Service, for the Degrees of M.B. and M.D. of the University of London, and for the Diplomas of the Royal College of Surgeons of London and Edinburgh, and the Licence of the Society of Apothecaries, without any residence elsewhere.

The Academic Year is divided into three Terms: the Michaelmas Term, which commences on the 1st of October; the Lent Term, which begins on the Second Monday in January; and the Trinity Term, which commences on the 1st of May and ends in July.

A Warden and Classical Professor, a Mathematical Professor, and a Medical Tutor reside within the walls of the College, to whom is committed by the Council the superintendence of all Resident Students, under Collegiate discipline, and also the surveillance of Non-Resident Students.

THE SUMMER SESSION.

Matriculation and Therapeutics—Professor Knowles, F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children—Professor Samuel Bent, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons; Surgeon to the Magdalen Asylum.

Forensic Medicine—Professor John Birt Davies, M.D. (Edin.). Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London. (Extra-urban.) Senior Physician to the Queen's Hospital.

Botany and Vegetable Physiology—Professor Knowles, F.R.S. The Students have, under certain regulations, access to the Botanical Garden.

Practical Chemistry—Professor Shaw, F.R.S. Histology, supplementary to the Course of Physiology—Professor Heston, M.D. Physician to the Queen's Hospital.

A Medical Tutor resides in College, and it is his especial province to prepare the Junior Students, Non-resident as well as Resident, for the Matriculation Examination at the University of London; to devote daily a certain number of hours to the Senior Students, Non-resident as well as Resident, in the Dissecting Room, and to examine them from time to time upon the subjects of the various Lectures.

CLINICAL LECTURES.—Clinical Lectures will be delivered weekly by the Professors attached to the Hospitals.

The attention of Parents and Guardians is particularly drawn to the importance of entering Students on the 1st of May, the commencement of the Summer Session, in order to prepare them for Matriculation at the University of London in July 1857 or 58.

For information in the respective Departments, application may be made to Mr. SANDS COX, Dean of the Faculty, 24, Temple-row; or to Mr. OLIVER PEMBERTON, Honorary Secretary to the Professors, 11, Temple-row.

Further information in reference to the Medical Department, and respecting the Departments of Arts, Engineering, and Theology, may be obtained on application to the Warden.

MICROSCOPE AND ANATOMICAL MANIPULATION.—Summer Course of TWELVE PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS, by Dr. JAMES BEALE, Professor of Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy in King's College, and Physician to King's College Hospital. Fee 3*l.* 3*s.* Gentlemen desirous of attending are requested to send in their names before May 1. A Syllabus may be obtained by applying at Dr. BEALE'S private Laboratory, 37, Carey-street, W.C.

PRINCIPAL A. J. COX, OF OWEN'S COLLEGE, Manchester, will deliver Two Lectures on the AGE OF DANTE, in the Theatre of the Marylebone Institution, Edwardestreet, Portman-square, on the Afternoon of Friday, the 7th, and Tuesday, the 8th of April, at Three o'clock.

Tickets for the Two Lectures, 3*s.*; Reserved Seats, 5*s.*; may be obtained at the Library of the Institution.

MR. KIDD'S POPULAR LECTURES.—Mr. Notice to Institutions, &c.—MR. WILLIAM KIDD of Kidd's Journals is now prepared to deliver, in Town or Country, his new and favorite "NATURE'S STUDY." An Evening in Nature's Study. Also, his Popular Lectures on "The Four Seasons of Human Life," "The Perils of Authorship," "Old Heads for Young Shins," &c., &c., &c. New-road, Hammermith, April 4.

CIVIL SERVICE and other EXAMINATIONS.—Gentlemen assisted in preparing for the Examinations in French, Mathematics, History, Book-keeping, Accounts, &c., required for the Civil and other Services.—Address T. Z. M. Skett, Publisher, King William street, Strand.

FORTIFICATION, MILITARY DRAWING and LANDSCAPE PAINTING.—A Gentleman many years engaged in teaching the above branches, whose Pupils have taken the higher honours at the Military Colleges of Woolwich and Aldershot, has, by recent arrangements, a portion of time disengaged.—Address J. F. Mr. Turner's Library, Brompton-row.

THE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION, 34, Soho-square.—Mrs. WAUGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her Register of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

WESTBOURNE COLLEGE, Bayswater-road, W. Established, April, 1855, as a School for the Sons of Gentlemen.

Principal and Head Master—Rev. CHARLES MACKENZIE, A.M., Frebendary of St. Paul's; assisted by eleven eminent Teachers of English History and Literature, Classics, French, German, Mathematics, Elements of Physics, Drawing, Vocal Music, Gymnastics, and Writing. Fees for Pupils according to age; Six, Seven, and Eight Guineas a Term of Three Months. Entrance Fee, Two Guineas. TRINITY TERM will commence the 21st of April, and close the 16th of July, 1857.

Michaelmas Term will commence the 17th of September, and close the 17th of December, 1857.

Some of the Masters receive Boarders—Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Rev. W. POULTON, Hon. Sec.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Owlet Ash, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland.

MISS ALEXANDER (from London), successor to Mrs. Haydon and Miss Bradshaw, receives a limited number of Young Ladies into her Establishment. References kindly permitted to the Rev. N. Padwick, Milnthorpe; the Rev. R. Goldham, Vicarage, Newham, Heres; J. Pennington, Esq., Wimbledon Park, London, S.W.; J. Priestley, Esq., Alibon-terrace, Sydenham Park, Kent, S.E.; Miss Pennington, Green Bank, Selbrough, &c., &c.

The QUARTER will commence on TUESDAY, April 7th.

MR. B. H. SMART, formerly of Connaught-square, now of 37, WYNDHAM-STREET, Brighton, requests his Friends that he continue to INSTRUCT CLERICAL and other PUPILS in ELOCUTION, to meet Classes Families and Schools for English generally, and to engage for Public Readings and Lectures.

FRENCH.—MARIOT DE BEAUVOISIN'S CLASS ROOMS, 17, King William-street, City.

* Prospectus sent on application.

CLASSES FOR FRENCH CONVERSATION on Monthly Terms. By R. DE MENACHO, from Paris.

Conversation with Beginners, or in the First Lessons, 4, Chancery-place, St. Pancras-road. Schools attended on the usual terms.

GERMAN, French, Italian.—9, Old Bond-st., Piccadilly.

Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of "The First German Reading Book," &c. Examiner Roy. Coll. Pre. M. Phil. &c. &c. ELOCUTION, TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson or alternately, without any addition to the terms, at the Pupils' or at his own House. Each Language spoken, in his PRIVATE Lessons and select separate CLASSES. Preparation in Languages for mercantile and ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A Graduate of London

Universally wishes to meet with an ENGAGEMENT as Private Tutor, to teach in the Classics and Mathematics. N.B. JUNIOR PUPILS DESIRED.—Address A. B., Messrs. Street Brothers, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A Clergyman, Gold

Medalist and Hebrew Prizeman, residing in the healthiest part of Brighton, RECEIVES into his family a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS, to prepare them for the Universities, Military Colleges, Public Schools, &c. Two experienced Masters. For Terms, address CLARKE B., care of Messrs. King, Book-sellers, North-street, Brighton.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for the SONS of GENTLEMEN, Vere House, Mortimer-road, Kilburn, London.

—Mr. George Ogg, L.R.C.P., and Mrs. Ogg beg to announce that the Midsummer Term COMMENCES April 30.

DRAWING and COLOURING, for Mechanical and Engineering purposes, taught by Mr. FREDERICK WOODALL, at 24, Wardour-street, Oxford-street, and 36, Clerkenwell-road, Kentish-town. Prospectuses may be obtained at either address.

MINERALS.—A Choice and Select Assortment of CABINET SPECIMENS of MINERALS are for

a short time on sale at very low prices, at H. HARRIS'S, 113A, Strand, London.

MINERALS, SHELLS, and FOSSILS.

A very extensive assortment of the above has just been received by Mr. TENNANT, GEOLOGIST, 14, STRAND, LONDON.—Mr. TENNANT arranges Extensive Collections at 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 Guineas each, which will greatly facilitate the interesting study of Mineralogy, Conchology, and Geology.

AN experienced CLERGYMAN, of acknowledged Pulpit talents, of decidedly Evangelical sentiments, and truly devoted to his Ministry, wishes to TAKE AN EPISCOPAL CHAPEL or a ROSE CHARGE.

He would also not object to a District Church, in the course of Freecion, and would contribute towards its Endowment. His testimonials are of the highest character, both as to his ability as a Preacher, and entire devotedness as a Clergyman.—Address Rev. A. B. C., 5, Hyde-place, Royal-hill, Greenwich.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—A Literary Gentleman,

residing near Ryde, a Layman, highly connected, and of great experience in Tuition, RECEIVES FIVE PUPILS, from 10 to 16 Terms, 50 to 100 Guineas. The advantages offered are a climate of unequalled salubrity, a gentlemanly home, and an amount of individual attention not attainable in larger establishments.—Address X., Post-office, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

SECRETARY or COMPANION

tiser, Son of a deceased Officer of rank, temperate, and of gentlemanly manners, is happy to offer himself useful and agreeable to a noble or gentleman employing him. He speaks French and Italian, and is accustomed to travel.—Address A. B. C., 11, Friars-road, Southwark.

A SURGEON, in a large

VACANCY for a PUPIL, in respect as one of the family, and with a view to acquire a practical knowledge of Surgery.—Address, Esq., Cambridge.



GNOILL COLLEGE.—(SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL)—RESIDENT PROFESSORS wanted for the following Chairs:—Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural History, Human History, Design. Salary 500*l.* per Annum.—Prospectuses forwarded on application to Wm. BULLOCK WENSTER, Esq., Gnoill Castle, South Wales.

LONDON LIBRARY.—The Office of SECRETARY and LIBRARIAN to the LONDON LIBRARY will become VACANT at Midsummer next. Gentlemen desirous of becoming Candidates for the appointment are requested to send in their Applications and Testimonials before the 1st of May, addressed to the present Secretary and Librarian, WILLIAM BOWEN DODGE, at the Library, 18, St. James's-square.

HYDROPATHY.—MOOR PARK, near Farnham, Surrey, three miles from the Camp at Aldershot, and formerly the residence of Sir William Temple and Dean Swift. Physician, E. W. LANE, A.M. M.D. Edin.—Dr. Lane may be CONSULTED in London, at 61, Conduit-street, Regent-street, every TUESDAY, between half-past 12 and 3.

THE AQUARIUM.—Living Marine and Fresh Water ANIMALS and PLANTS: Sea Water, Tanks, Glasses, and every other requisite, at 5*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* An Illustrated, priced and descriptive List on application. The Tanks, by Sanders & Woolcott, at their prices—W. ALFORD LLOYD, 19 and 20, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.

THE AQUARIUM.—SANDERS & WOOLCOTT, 54, Doughty-street, Gray's Inn-road, Manufacturers of Glass Tanks to the Zoological Gardens in London and Dublin, and to various Institutions throughout the Kingdom, will forward an Illustrated and priced List on application to the above address, and where the Tanks may be seen in operation.

TO FOSSIL COLLECTORS.—A Working Collector, living in the Coal-Measures, will be happy to forward Specimens of Scales and Teeth of Fishes and Shells characteristic of the Coal. He will send Four Specimens post free for 1*s.* 6*d.*—Address B., Post-office, Freetown, Mon.

CONCHOLOGY AND GEOLOGY.—MR. R. DAMON, of WREYMOUTH, invites the attention of Conchological and Geological Societies, Museums, &c., to his extensive Stock of SHELLS and FOSSILS, as indicated by the following List:—

RECENT SHELLS:
A Collection of 1,500 named species, comprising several hundred genera and subgenera, collected from all parts of the world. This Collection would comprise nearly 3,000 Shells, perfect, and in good condition. 50 0
Ditto of generic and typical forms suited to Public Museums. 12 12
Ditto Land and Freshwater Shells of Europe, 300 species. 12 12
Marine Shells of the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, 350 species.
Ditto Northern and Arctic Seas. 20 0
Ditto Land Shells of the Island of Jamaica, 250 species.
A suite of 30 species of Land and Freshwater Shells from W. Africa. 2 0
Containing the following uncommon genera: Iridina, Streptaxis, Gidulus, Ammonia, Iphigenia, &c.
50 species of the genus *Conus*, of 2*s.* 6*d.* Ditto ditto, *Cyprea*, 3*s.* 6*d.* &c. &c. &c.

BRITISH SHELLS:
Collections of the Shells of the British Isles, named according to the 'British Mollusca,' by Forbes and Hanley, at the following prices:—
100 species, containing 300 Shells. 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
200 species, 6*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* 300 species, 10*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

FOSSIL REMAINS.
From the Secondary Formation, including Saurians, Pterosaurians, Fish, Ophiuræ, Sepia, Echinida, Ammonites, Shells, &c., 300 species of the beautiful Tertiary Fossils of the Paris Basin, named after Deshayes, 3*l.* 5*s.*
100 species from the London Clay formation, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Collections to facilitate the study of Geology, illustrative of the recent Works on that Science, 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* upwards.

ELEMENTARY COLLECTIONS.
Foreign Shells, 100 species. 3*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*
British ditto, 50. 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Fossils and Rocks, illustrative of the Oolitic and Lias Beds. 2*l.* 5*s.*
Catalogue of British Shells, with their Synonyms and Authorities, 8vo. new edition, 1*s.*
Set of neatly printed Labels for British Shells, 2*s.* 6*d.*

(Specimen) *Thracia Convexa.*
Lists of Foreign Shells for Labelling, 2*s.* per 1,000 names.
Ditto British Fossil Shells. 2*s.* per 1,000 names.
Single specimens forwarded by post.

GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGRAVING.
MONUMENTAL BRASSES, Ecclesiastical, Corporate, Official and Private Seals, Dies, Stamps, and Plates in Medieval and Modern Styles. Arms sought for: sketch, 2*s.* 6*d.*; in colour, 5*s.*; painted on vellum, 1*l.*; Crests on Seals, 2*s.*; Monograms and Heraldic designs executed in correct style. W. C. Price List by post.

L. OERTLING'S CHEMICAL AND ASSAY BALANCES.—The Council Medal and Gold Exhibition of 1853, and the First-Class Medal of the Paris Exhibition of 1855 have been awarded to L. Oertling, for the superior quality of his Balances.—They are made of all sizes, from the largest, capable of carrying 1,000 ounces in each pan, to the most delicate assay balance. English and French weights and measures accurately adjusted. Catalogues sent on application.

TO AUTHORS.—ROBERT HARDWICKE, PUBLISHER and PRINTER, 28, Duke-street, Piccadilly, is prepared to undertake the Printing and Publishing of Travels, Poems, Essays, Pamphlets, &c. on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. From the central position of his Establishment, and the large sale of some of his recent Publications, he is enabled to place all Works intrusted to him in the channels most likely to insure success.—Hardwicke's 'Instructions to Authors' sent by post on receipt of a stamp.

MUSICAL LIBRARY.—10,000 new ENGLISH and FOREIGN COMPOSITIONS of interest and merit, published during the last eighteen months, have just been added to the Universal Catalogue of Musical Publications. Subscription Two Guineas per annum. Subscribers presented with One Guinea's worth of Music. Supplementary Catalogue, 2*s.* Complete Catalogue, 5*s.* containing more than 30,000 distinct Works.—Prospectus on application to Messrs. GUTHRIE SCHIRMANN & Co. Importers of Foreign Music and Publishers, 86, New-gate-street.

LIST of the PRINCIPAL WORKS recently added to MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

TWO YEARS AGO, by CHARLES KINGSLEY, 1,200 Copies.
MEMOIRS OF "CURRER HAY."
LOFTUS'S RESEARCHES IN CHALDEA.
GUZIO'S LIFE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.
STILL WATERS.—JESSIE CAMERON.
BOSWELL'S LETTERS TO TEMPLE.
MUSGRAVE'S PILGRIMAGE INTO DAPHNIE.
STOUTON'S AGES OF CHRISTENDOM.
THE DAYS OF MY LIFE.—WILDFLOWER.
STANLEY'S PALESTINE. A New Edition.
MEMOIRS OF ELIZABETH DE VALOIS.
LIFE AND SERMONS OF DR. JOHN TAULER.
ISABEL.—THE OLD MONASTERY.
MONARCHS RETIRED FROM BUSINESS.
MAURICE'S DISCOURSES ON ST. JOHN.
PAULINE'S NORMANDY, Vol. II.
LIFE IN ANCIENT INDIA, by Mrs. SPEIR.
MEMOIRS OF CAPT. ALFRED GARDNER.
OCEAN GARDENS, by NOEL HUMPHREYS.
IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.
SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS AND HIS WORKS.
AURORA LEIGH.—VALSNERIA.
FROUDE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
ANDERSON'S EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA.
DAISY CHAIN.—THE OLD GRASS CHURCH.
BIRNIE'S TRAVELS IN PERSIA.
MEMOIRS OF FREDERICK PERthes.
VIOLET.—THE MYRTLE AND THE HEATH.
NORWAY AND SWEDEN, by X and Y.
BARRY CORNWALL'S DRAMATIC SCENES.
MARGUERITE'S LEGACY.—KATE COVENTRY.
CONTEBARE AND HORLEY'S ST. PAUL.
MACAULAY'S ENGLAND, Vols. III. & IV., 2,000 Copies.
BORTHWICK'S RESIDENCE IN CALIFORNIA.
THORNBURY'S SONGS OF THE JACOBITES.
BOWRING'S KINGDOM AND PEOPLE OF SIAM.
THE GOOD OLD TIMES.—IVORS.
LETTERS OF HENRIETTA MARIA.
HALL'S SINGING AND CONQUEST OF AMERICA.
GOING ABOARD, by MISS BRILLANT.
FLORENCE TEMPLAR.—KATHIE BRAND.
HEAD'S DESCRIPTIVE ESSAYS.—QUINDAH.
KATE'S LIFE OF SIR JOHN MALCOLM.
LETTERS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.
SYDNEY FIELDING.—LUCY AYLME.
LIFE OF GENERAL SIR CHARLES NATHER.
BACON'S ESSAYS, EDITED BY WHATELY.
ALISON'S EUROPE. New Series. Vol. VI.
M'CLELLAN'S ARCTIC DISCOVERIES.
MEMOIRS OF SIR W. E. PARRY.
LIFE, by PHILIP HENRY GOSSE.
JOHN HALIFAX.—THE YOUNG YAGERS.
HARFORD'S LIFE OF MICHAEL ANGELO.
ESSAYS, by DAVID MASSON.
THE OWNERS OF OWENSON.
LIVES OF ALPHERI AND GOLDONI.
CLOVER COTTAGE.—VERY SUCCESSFUL.
KANE'S ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.
BOTHWELL, by PROFESSOR ATTOUN.
HOOB'S PEN AND PENCIL SKETCHES.
GUILDHOOD OF CATHERINE DE MEDICI.
BEAUMARCHAIS AND HIS TRAVELS.
BONAR'S HYMNS OF FAITH.—THE RIVULET.
MORLEY'S LIFE OF CORNELIUS AGRIPPA.

Fresh Copies are added whenever a delay occurs, and an ample supply is provided of all the principal New Works as they appear.

Single Subscriptions, ONE GUINEA per Annum.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 510 and 511, New Oxford-street, London; and 74 and 76, Cross-street, Manchester.

CHEAP BOOKS. SECOND-HAND COPIES of each of the FOLLOWING WORKS are NOW ON SALE at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

Macaulay's England, Vols. III. and IV., 2*l.*—Doran's Queens of the House of Hanover, 2*s.*—Memoirs of Arthur Smith, 10*s.* 6*d.*—Sandwith's Siege of Kars, 2*s.*—Lowth's Wanderer in Arabia, 5*s.*—Cleve Hall, 5*s.*—Barnard's History of the Crimean War, 10*s.* 6*d.*—Belcher's Last of the Arctic Voyages, 10*s.* 6*d.*—Boswell's Letters to Temple, 5*s.*—Very Successful! 10*s.*—Eastern Hospitals and English Nurses, 6*s.*—Daisy Chain, 2*s.*—Lord Cockburn's Memoirs, 7*s.*—Burton's Pilgrimage to El Medinah, 14*s.*—Cole's General's of the Peninsular War, 6*s.*—Doubtless's Life of Sir R. Peel, 14*s.*—The Englishwoman in America, 4*s.*—Gilechrist's Life of Bity, 5*s.*—Evelyn Marston, by Mrs. Marsh, 6*s.*—Fashionable Life, by Mrs. Trollope, 9*s.*—It is Never Too Late to Mend, 3*s.* 10*s.* 6*d.*—Lewes's Life of Goethe, 14*s.*—Lionel Lincoln, 10*s.*—The Quiet Heart, 3*s.*—Life of Richard Cromwell, 12*s.*—Heartsease, 5*s.*—The Wedding Guests, by Mary C. Hume, 2*s.*—Ivors.—Kate Coventry, 4*s.*—Kathie Brande, 9*s.*—Monarchs Retired from Business, 10*s.* 6*d.*—Marryat's Mountains and Molehill, 6*s.*—Olive's Travels in the Far West, 4*s.*—Mr. Arle, 6*s.*—Napoleon's Correspondence with his Brother Joseph, 12*s.*—Lillieleaf, 6*s.*—Perversion, 2*s.*—The Quagmire, by Capt. Mayne Reid, 6*s.*—The White Chief, 6*s.*—Reynolds's Russia and the Sea of Azov, 3*s.*—Cross Purposes, by Catherine Sinclair, 2*s.*—Simplicity and Fascination, 5*s.*—Sketcher's Tour round the World, 7*s.*—Anderson's Explorations in Africa, 17*s.*—Ancient India, by Mrs. Speir, 2*s.*—Scutari and its Hospitals, by R. G. Lebor, 2*s.*—On the World, 7*s.* 6*d.*—The Quiet Heart, 3*s.*—Rachel Gray, 2*s.* 6*d.*—Sydney Fielding, 7*s.*—Edith Frankheart, 7*s.* 6*d.*—Stoney's Residence in Tasmania, 7*s.*—Dred (best edition), 5*s.*—The Dred and True, 7*s.*—Thornbury's Memoirs of the Main, 5*s.*—Valley Hearts, 5*s.* 6*d.*—Wagner's Travels in Persia, 3*s.*—Whitelock's Embassy to Sweden, 6*s.*—John Halifax, 3*s.* 10*s.* 6*d.*—Aspen Court, 7*s.*—Arthur Brandon, 3*s.* 6*d.*—Chesteron's Prison Life, 7*s.*—Young Sturgeon, 6*s.*—Carlson's Early Years, 7*s.* 6*d.*—Edinburgh Essays, 4*s.*—Fleming's South Africa, 5*s.*—Naples, by Lord B., 7*s.* 6*d.*—Roma Gray, 9*s.*—The Old Monastery, 7*s.*—Pierce Templar, 4*s.*—Isabel, by J. C. Jefferson, 12*s.*—The Good Old Times, 4*s.*—Stanley's Palestine, 10*s.*—Loftus's Researches in Chaldea, 7*s.*—Bothwell, by Dr. Aytoun, 7*s.*—Barrow's Ceylon, 4*s.*—Henry Clarendon, 7*s.*—Deverell, 4*s.*—And many other books of the past and present season, a List of which may be obtained on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 511, New Oxford-street, London, and 6, Cross-street, Manchester.

SAUNDERS & OTLEY'S EXTENSIVE LIBRARY.—MONTHLY SUPPLIES of POPULAR NEW WORKS for Periodicals sent to Subscribers to all parts of the Kingdom. Inferior Novels, Objectional Works of Fiction, Cheap Reprints and Railway Editions are excluded.—Terms and Prospectuses on application to Messrs. SAUNDERS & OTLEY, Publishers, Conduit-street, HARROVET-square.

Now ready, A LIST of the principal NEW and CHOICE BOOKS in Circulation at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

Also, A List of Surplus Copies of recent Works withdrawn from Circulation, and offered at greatly reduced Prices for Cash. CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 510, New Oxford-street, London; and 74, Cross-street, Manchester.

FRANCE, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, GERMANY, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, GREECE, TURKEY, EGYPT, SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, RUSSIA, &c.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK ADVERTISER.—Printed for the convenience of those who are desirous of communicating information to Travellers, is published Annually in May, and inserted in every copy of Murray's Handbooks for the Continent, &c., issued during the Season. As only a limited space is allowed, preference is given to those Advertisements which are more immediately addressed to Tourists.

Advertisements must be sent to the Publisher before the 30th of April, accompanied with a remittance, or reference for payment in London.

ANNUAL CIRCULATION 13,000. 50, Albemarle-street, London, April 4, 1857.

MELBOURNE.—All Publishers (General, Law, Medical, Musical), Stationers, and Second-hand Booksellers are requested to send their CATALOGUES, as published to Mr. GEO. ROBERTSON MELBOURNE, per Messrs. Houston & Wright, Paternoster-row, London.

IMPORTANT TO BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, and the MEMBERS of LIBRARY and LEARNED SOCIETIES.—SARE AND LAMPED TRANSMISSIONS of Books, Manuscripts, Documents, Plans, Deeds, Law Papers, Samples, and Articles for Private Use, &c., forwarded at Three p.m. to all parts of the Continent, with the Mails throughout, by the

"CONTINENTAL EXPRESS PARCELS AGENCY," of which the Proprietors are the sole correspondents of the Royal Prussian Post-office, the Belgian Government railway, and agents of the mail-trucks between Dover and Ostend. Rates fixed and moderate, tables of which, with every information, to be had gratis on application to the Chief Office, 63, Gracechurch-street, London. N.B.—Parcels to be sent the same day must be at the Chief Office by three p.m.

Published this day, A CATALOGUE OF GREEK and LATIN CLASSICS, TRANSLATIONS, &c. at low prices, by J. WESTFALL, English and Foreign Bookseller, 14, Brixton-court, Tottenham-court-road, one door from Oxford-street. Sent free on application.

TO BOOK-BUYERS.—A CATALOGUE of VALUABLE BOOKS, including Selections from the Libraries of William Berry, Esq.; the beautiful Collection of the late Samuel Leigh, Esq.; the late Edward Vernon Uterson, Esq., &c. &c. is NOW READY, and will be sent by post on receipt of a stamp. Pritchard & Barr, 14, Bond-street, New Bond-street, corner of Maddox-street. Libraries purchased.

CHEAP BOOKS.—A List of Works suitable for Book Societies, Literary Institutions, School and Village Libraries, &c., will be found in BULL'S LIBRARY CATALOGUE, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Sent post free on application.—BULL'S LIBRARY, 11, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.

NEW AMERICAN BOOKS.—Importations received Every Week, and include all the New Books of interest in advance of, or immediately upon, American publication. Lists forwarded regularly where requested; and any work not in stock will be obtained within six weeks of order. 2*s.* 6*d.* Just published, price 6*s.* complete, or in classified divisions 6*s.* each, post free, THE AMERICAN CATALOGUE, or English Guide to American Literature, giving the full title, with size, number of pages, and date of publication of Works published in the United States since 1800, with the price at which they may be obtained in London. A comprehensive Index of subjects and Authors appended.

London: Sampson Low, Son & Co. 47, Ludgate-hill, English, American, and Colonial Booksellers and Publishers.

IVORY MINIATURES.—By a recent discovery, and by a process known only to themselves, Messrs. DICKINSON are enabled to execute their MINIATURES on AFRICAN IVORY, and are thus enabled to obtain a transparency and colour and a durability which they guarantee beyond any other process of painting whatever. These works may be inspected at the EXHIBITION, 114, New Bond-street.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, at moderate prices, by Members of both Societies of Painters in Water Colours, at KINGS Fine-Art and Picture-Framing Establishment, No. 1, PRINCE'S STREET, OXFORD-STREET, near Regent-street. Drawings carefully mounted, and all Works of Art plainly or elegantly framed. Provincial Dealers in Art treated with great liberality. Drawings lent to copy.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, the size of Life. Mr. JULIUS MAYHEW, 6, Old Bond-street.

LIVING CELEBRITIES.—A Series of PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, by MAULL and POLYBLANK. The Number for APRIL contains

ROWLAND HILL, Esq., with Memoir. Maull & Polyblank, 55, Gracechurch-street; David Bogue, 86, Fleet-street; and all Book and Print sellers.

TO THE CLERGY.—PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Mr. POOLE, Professor of Elocution, 14, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIFE STUDIES.—STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES ditto, French and English; also STUDIES FROM NATURE, a good Selection.
J. JONES, 73, Princes-street, Leicester-square.

THE BRIG.—GUSTAVE LE GRAY.—This unrivalled Photograph of the Sea and Clouds, and other specimens by the same Artist, may be had at J. Jones's, 73, Princes-street, Leicester-square. Subscribers have been supplied, and a few copies left.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—PAUL & DOMINIC
COLNAGHI & CO., 18 and 14, Pall Mall East, Publishers to Her Majesty, beg to announce that arrangements have been made whereby Messrs. Caldesi and Montecchi, of 38, Porchester-terrace, Baywater, will on the 1st of May open a PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT on Messrs. Colnaghi's premises, for the execution of Photography in all its branches of Portraiture, Equestrian Figures, Animals, by an instantaneous process; Reproduction of Pictures Ancient and Modern, Drawings, Engravings, &c. Messrs. Colnaghi solicit the honour of a visit at 38, Porchester-terrace, and Pall Mall East.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—Artists desiring to have their WORKS PHOTOGRAPHED before exhibiting, are requested to send them early to Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT, 235, High Holborn, near New Tottenham. Fee, for large size plate, 10s. 6d. Copies, 2s. 6d. and 5s. Attendance daily from Ten till Five.

MR. H. HERING'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS. 127, Regent-street.—Portraits taken by the Collodion Process, and highly coloured by the artist, in miniature painting.
Oil Paintings, Family Portraits, Drawings, and Miniatures copied and coloured as perfect facsimiles of the original.
A great variety of specimens may be seen at Mr. Hering's, 127, Regent-street.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOW ON SALE, an extensive assortment of the finest English and Foreign PHOTOGRAPHS, by Taylor, Bedford, Delamare, and Bullock; Bission, Biloncourt, Balders, and other eminent artists; consisting of Views of Cathedrals, Buildings, and Landscapes, &c. &c. In Gray's wonderful Photographs of the Sea and Clouds. A varied Collection of Stereoscopic Slides of English, Scotch, French, German, Italian, and Swiss Scenery, Figures, Subjects and Statuary, &c. A newly invented and improved Stereoscope.—H. HERING (late Hering & Remington), Photographer, Printseller, and Publisher, 127, Regent-street, London.

MONT BLANC.—MR. ALBERT SMITH'S
TOUR ILLUSTRATED BY THE STEREOSCOPE.—MURRAY & HEATH, 43, Piccadilly, two doors from Saville-street, have the choicest and most beautiful STEREOGRAPHS that have yet been issued, their exertions in collecting which have obtained them the direct patronage of Her Majesty and a vast number of the recognized patrons of Art, as well as the approbation of the members and visitors of the scientific Societies, at whose Salones and at the Friday Evening Meetings of the Royal Institution their Stereoscopes and Pictures are usually exhibited.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS. Chemicals, Lenses.—MURRAY & HEATH, 43, Piccadilly, two doors from Saville-street.—Murray & Heath are not the mere sellers, but the actual manufacturers, of all kinds of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, and from the earliest time have been employed by the chief discoverers of the different processes in preparing their experimental apparatus; they have the honour also to commend their customers to the most distinguished photographers of the present day. Sets of Apparatus, suitable for beginners, of the best construction, at reasonable prices. Information and assistance in any of the processes given to purchasers.

CHARLES I. and OLIVER CROMWELL.
CURIOUS NEWSPAPERS, published in 1649 and 1653, relating the Execution of King Charles, and the Death and Funeral of Cromwell. Three Numbers, price 3s. each.

Charles the Second and Fire of London.—Curious Newspapers, published in 1666 and 1679, relating the Great Fire of London, and the Doings of the Court of Charles the Second. Two Reprints, price 3s. each.

The Antiquary; consisting of Curious Gleanings from Ancient Newspapers, Rare Books and Tracts, Proclamations, Broadside, Ballads, &c. Three Numbers, price 3s. each.
J. H. FENNELL, 33, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, London.

SERAPHINE.—A very fine and powerful-toned SERAPHINE for SALE. It has power enough for a Chapel, a School, or can be adapted for a Drawing-room. It is in a French-polished solid mahogany case: made by Green, Soho-square. Price only 15 guineas.—Apply at 13, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

LEONARD & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
SALE ROOMS, TREMONT-ROW, BOSTON, U.S.
The Subscribers respectfully solicit Consignments for Public Sale in Boston, U.S., for the Exhibition and Sale of which they have unequalled facilities, and liberal advances when desired. Refer to TRAX & Co. 5, India-buildings, Liverpool.

LEONARD & CO. Boston, U.S.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.—J. A. BRODHEAD & Co. AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 43 and 55, Tremont-street, BOSTON, UNITED STATES, respectfully solicit CONSIGNMENTS of Books, Engravings, Paintings, and Objects of Art and Virtù generally. They pay especially attention to the Sale of such Consignments, and insure for their English friends good prices, liberal advances when desired, and prompt returns, in all cases. References: Hon. R. B. Campbell, United States Consul, London; Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary-at-War; Hon. James Campbell, Postmaster-General; Hon. Robert McClelland, Secretary of the Interior; Hon. John M. Brodhead, Comptroller, United States Treasury; Washington, D. C. United States; Hon. N. E. Banks, Speaker of U.S. House of Representatives, Washington.

J. A. BRODHEAD & Co. Boston, United States.
TO BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS, AND STATIONERS.—FOR DISPOSAL, with immediate possession, an old-established, first-class BUSINESS, situated in a well-populated manufacturing town in Lancashire, with a church connexion. The Returns are about 1,500l. per annum. From 1,000l. to 1,500l. required. Satisfactory grounds can be assigned. Proprietor's withdrawal.—Address M. care of Messrs. Grosvenor, Chiswick & Co. Cannon-street West, London.

TO PRINTERS or STATIONERS.—A Young Man who has been brought up to the Business in London, and who can bring a Moderate Capital with him, wishes to enter as JUNIOR PARTNER in an old-established Business. The first of references will be given, and require no further. Address C. E. 3, Trinity-terrace, East India-road, Poplar, E.

TO STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Others.—West of Hyde Park, Mr. PAGE is directed to SELL the well-established TRADE of a BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, and PRINTER. The Returns are excellent, and the Printing department well supplied. The stock is valuable. From 500l. to 1,000l. required.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, Valuer and Auctioneer, 8, Coleman-street.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and Others.—North of the City.—Mr. PAGE is directed to SELL the TRADE of a BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, and PRINTER. The Premises are held on lease at a low rent. About 350l. required, or without Printing 200l.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, Valuer and Auctioneer, 8, Coleman-street.

TRADE VALUER.—Mr. PAGE, 8, Coleman-street, begs to solicit persons requiring a VALUATION in the Business of PRINTING, STATIONERY, BOOKSELLING, or BINDING, being thoroughly acquainted with every branch, having had thirty-seven years' connexion with the Trade.

Sales by Auction.

Library of a late Dignitary of the Church, Bookcases, &c.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 191, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, and three following days, the LIBRARY of a late Dignitary of the Church, including Walton's Polyglot, with the Lexicon, uncut—Vestara Monuments, 5 vols.—many early printed Books, some of which are of great curiosity and value; also a large and very choice Original Occult Sciences—and a good Miscellaneous Collection of Theological, Classical and General Literature—several Mahogany Bookcases, &c.
Catalogues will be sent on receipt of two stamps.

Important and Valuable Stock of a Musiceller, on the Premises, 84, Leadenhall-street, with the Beneficial Lease.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises above, on MONDAY, April 7, and following days, the entire Important and Valuable STOCK of Mr. S. C. TAYLOR, MUSICSELLER, who is retiring from Business, including 50 Pianofortes, all of extended compass, of the best manufacture, elegantly finished in mahogany, rosewood and walnut-wood, two Harmoniums, 30 first-class English Concertinas, German Concertinas, Flutinas, Gernopians, Sax-horns, and other Brass Instruments—Flutes, Piccolos, Clarinets, Violins, Violoncellos, Bows, Kettle-drums, Snare and Bass Drums, Musical Boxes, costly Plate-glass Show-cases, with expensive Marble stand—10,000 plates of Modern Music—about 20 Ancient and Modern Pictures—a few lots of Furniture and Fixtures—also the Beneficial Lease of the Premises, extending 50 feet in depth, with ample Cellars, held at a very moderate rent.

May be viewed Friday and Saturday before the sale, and Catalogues had on the Premises; of the Auctioneers, 191, Piccadilly; or on application to the Auctioneers on receipt of two stamps.

Portion of the Select Library of a Gentleman.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 191, Piccadilly, on MONDAY, April 7, and following days, a Portion of the SELECT LIBRARY of a Gentleman, including a fine and perfect set of Curtis's Botanical Magazine—Bordell's Shakespeare to purple morocco—of Bow's Encyclopedia, and the Encyclopedia Metropolitana, and other costly Books, mostly in handsome Bindings.
Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Autograph Letters.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 191, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, and following day, an important and interesting Collection of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS from the Cabinet of an Amateur, including Autographs of Royal Personages, and of the most distinguished Poets, Artists, Literati, &c., most of which have been selected as well for their historical importance and as illustrative of the genius or personality of the writers, as for their rarity and autographs; also many important critical, historical, heraldic, and illuminated MSS.

Catalogues may now be had of most dealers in Autographs in Paris, Leipsic, Brussels, and in America; or will be sent on receipt of two stamps.

Important Collection of Foreign Books.—Six Days' Sale.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 191, Piccadilly, on TUESDAY, May 19, and following days, the very distinguished and important Collection of FOREIGN BOOKS, from the Library of a well-known Collector, consisting of Historical, Antiquarian, Political, Philological, Mathematical, and General Literature, chiefly in foreign languages.
Catalogues will shortly be issued.

House and Estate Agency Offices, and Auction Room for the Sale of every Description of Property, 410, Oxford-street, near Soho-square.—Established 20 years.

MESSRS. KING & NEPHEW will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room as above, on TUESDAY, April 7, and following day, at 1 o'clock precisely, a very choice Collection of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, mostly by distinguished Members of the two Societies of Painters in Water-Colors, together with a few Modern Pictures, by Artists of good reputation; and a small lot of Valuable Articles in China, Bronze, &c., and Decorative Furniture, chiefly the property of a Gentleman, deceased, and sold by directions received from the Executors. The Pictures and Drawings comprise beautiful Specimens of the following, among many others, of Artists of distinction:

C. Beutley	E. A. Frapp	J. Martin
G. Barrett	V. H. Hunt	Mrs. Margaret
V. Bartholomew	W. G. Cox	W. H. H. H.
G. G. G.	G. G. G.	S. Prout
V. Callow	J. Holland	Sir J. Reynolds
R. Davidson	J. Herbert, R.A.	J. Stephano
E. Duncan	H. Hollins, R.A.	W. Turner
	H. Warren, &c. &c.	

May be viewed on the Saturday and Monday preceding the Sale, and Catalogues then had; or forwarded on receipt of two stamps.

The highly Valuable Collection of Antique Gold Personae Ornaments and other Works of Art formed by MAJOR MACDONALD.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 5, Wellington-street, Strand, on MONDAY, April 6, and two following days (at 1 o'clock precisely), the valuable Collection of ANTIQUE GOLD PERSONAL ORNAMENTS, and other interesting objects of Art, formed by MAJOR MACDONALD, during his travels in Egypt, Arabia, Syria, and Greece, comprising a Wreath formed of gold olive leaves, in the highest preservation, found in the Island of Corcyra—an Antique Gold Ornament, of very remarkable character, discovered in a Greek Tomb in the Island of Milo—a Gold Ear-ring of exquisite Greek workmanship, and of singular beauty—a collection of about 200 Antique Gems, found in the Province of Cyrene, fitted in a beautiful Cabinet—interesting Egyptian Antiquities and Papyri—an extraordinary collection of Fibulas, Bracelets, and other Ornaments of Dress, in silver—beautiful Greek and Roman Glass—fine Egyptian, Roman and Medieval Ivories—beautiful Chasing—Falsay and Faenza Ware—the curious Original Book of the Guild of Tailors at Perugia, an illuminated MS. of the fourteenth century—and a grant of Arms by Ferdinand II., richly embellished with many other articles of high interest and importance, and of choice quality.

May be viewed Friday and Saturday prior, and Catalogues had; if in the Country, on receipt of two stamps.

The Extensive and Valuable Library of the late Right Hon. the EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, have the honor to announce that, by instructions from the Executors of the late Right Hon. the EARL OF SHREWSBURY to SELL, by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, during the week commencing the 10th of April, the valuable LIBRARY, removed from Alton Towers. Further notice will be duly given.

Pall Mall.—The Engraver's Drawings of the well-known Work, the Vernon Gallery, the Property of Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Birmingham, and a Collection of Charming Water-colour Drawings.

MESSRS. FOSTER will SELL by AUCTION, at the Gallery, 52, Pall Mall, on WEDNESDAY, April 8, and following day, DRAWINGS, in Oil, in Water-color, and in the best talent of the day, and forming most agreeable ornaments of decoration, being graceful repetitions of the English Pictures in the Vernon Gallery, and a Collection of the very choice Original Water-colour Drawings, including six pieces of Fruit and Still Life, by W. Hunt—eight clever examples of David Cox—five by J. W. Turner, R.A., including Ebbw Vale, the engraver Drawing, one engraved in the Vernon Gallery, and three others—two Views in Switzerland, by Harding—and specimens of—

Topham	G. Barrett	Jenkins	Varley
Stanfield	Goodall	Jutsum	Bentley
De Wint	Richardson	Callow	Hobbs.

On view two days prior, and Catalogues had of Mr. Underwood, Birmingham; and of Mr. Foster, 54, Pall Mall.

Important Sale of the Stock and Copyrights of the late Mr. HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, Great Marlborough-street.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT beg to announce that they have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, in the latter part of APRIL, or beginning of MAY, the STOCK in Oil, in Water-color, and in the most interesting and VALUABLE REMAINDERS of the PUBLICATIONS of the late Mr. COLBURN: comprising the Works of some of the most Popular Writers in Biography, History, Travels, and Fiction: forming, as a whole, an admirable and well-selected collection from which Booksellers in the Provincial and Foreign Cities might provide a nucleus for their Libraries of the most readable character, and which the London Trade would do well to make purchases from. Southgate & Barrett would give particular attention to the very valuable character of the Copyrights (considerably upwards of one hundred in number), embracing many standard productions, and much of the best talent of the day.

Among other important Works in History and Biography, these Copyrights comprise Walpole's Memoirs of George the Second—Shell's Sketches of the Irish Bar—Lady Blessington's Conversations of Lord Byron—Lord King's Life of Locke—The Life of Monk Lewis—The Life of Sir Humphry Davy—Laman Blanchard's Life and Literary Remains of L. E. L.—Maxwell's Edition of Lord Londonderry's Penitential War—Maxwell's Penitential Sketches—Brenton's Life of Lord St. Vincent—Hazlitt's Conversations of Northcote—Mrs. Everett Green's Letters of Illustrious Ladies—Campbell's Life of Petrarch—Gleig's Life and Correspondence of Murray—Curran's Sketches of the Irish Bar—Torrens McCullagh's Life of Sir James Alexander's Life of Wellington—Miss Strickland's Edition of the Letters of Mary Queen of Scots—Lives of the Queens of France—Dr. Croly's Personal History of George the Fourth, and Madame d'Arbigny's Diary.

Among the Copyrights of Fictions will be found Novels by Theodore Hook, Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Trollope, Horace Smith, Mr. Poole, Plummer Ward, Dr. Grolby, Mr. Chorley, Mr. Baillie, Goehring, E. L. Mr. Maxwell, Capt. Chamier, Mr. Howard, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Miss Pardee, Mrs. Holland, Lady Barry, the Author of Peter Pringle, and Lady Blessington. They comprise also Violet, or the Damsel—The History of a young lady's extraordinary Mother—The Only Daughter, and Self-Devotion, edited by Gleig—and the Pic-Nic Papers, with contributions by Mr. Dickens and other distinguished writers.

Among the Books of Travel are included Lord Lindsay's Letters from the Holy Land (with which the Stereotype Plates will be sold)—Emerson's Letters from the Aegæan—Lloyd's Field Notes of Northern Europe—Capt. Crawford's Reminiscences—Dr. Gravelotte's Travels in Germany and Spain—England—Mr. A. Trollope's Summer in Brittany and Summer in France—Capt. Alexander's Interior of South Africa—Lady Blessington's Idler in Italy and later France—Switzerland's Letters, &c.

The Works in Miscellaneous Literature comprise, among others, Broderip's Zoological Recreations, &c. &c.—Mrs. Jameson's Lives of the Poets—The French Stage, edited by Theodore Hook—The Poet's Idylls, with many other pieces—The History of the Poet—Lord Brougham's Opinions—Mrs. Stone's Art of Needlework, edited by the Countess of Wilton—Mr. Poole's Little Pindar—Comic Sketch-Book, and Comic Miscellany—Lady Susan's Correspondence, &c. &c.

Southgate & Barrett beg to add that with the Copyright of Madame d'Arbigny's Diary will be sold the Original Manuscript, containing the many passages omitted in the published work; and the entire of Madame d'Arbigny's process, being a valuable unpublished, which had been some time preparing for publication.

Catalogues are preparing, and will be forwarded on receipt of two stamps.

Sales by Auction.

MR. HODGSON'S SALES BY AUCTION DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.

On MONDAY, April 6.—A very large Collection of LAW BOOKS, being the Libraries of two Gentlemen, and another Collection from the Country. Also Three Capital Iron Safes, Stove, Gas Fittings, &c. &c.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 7 and 8.—Upwards of 50,000 Volumes of Novels and Romances, Voyages and Travels, Popular Modern Books, Juvenile Books, &c., being the STOCK of Mr. H. GARNETT, of Dover, and from a West-End Circulating Library.

On THURSDAY, April 9.—The well-selected STOCK of STATIONERY of Mr. H. GARNETT, of Dover, comprising several Hundred Reams of Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Account Books, a large quantity of Ink and other Useful Articles. Prints, Views of Dover, Stereoscopes with Slides, &c. &c.

On THURSDAY, April 16, and following days.—The Entire Plant and Copyrights of DARRVELL'S COPY BOOKS and SCHOOL BOOKS—the WOODCUTS of the OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Great Exhibition—400 copies of the Practical Mechanics' Journal, 8 vols. 4to., with the Stereotype Plates, Cuts and Copyright. Also, the Remains of several Popular Works.

On WEDNESDAY, April 23, and following days.—A large Collection of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, comprising the Library of a Gentleman removed from Hampshire, and the Library of a Clergyman deceased.

Literary Sale Rooms, corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, April 4, 1857.

Important Sale of an extensive Library, Curiosities, &c.

MR. CHARLES DIXON is honoured with Instructions from the Executors of the late WILLIAM YOUNG, of Exeter, Esq., to offer for unreserved SALE BY AUCTION, in High-street, Sheffield, the Valuable LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 8,000 Volumes in General Literature, Theology, History and the Arts; the extensive Collection of Engravings, Pictures, Museum of Rare Curiosities, Antique China, Costly and Choice Silver, varied specimens in Mineralogy, Geology and Conchology, Gold and Silver Watches, an extensive Collection of Medals, various Fire-arms, Swords, and Cutlery, with other costly effects.

The deceased was well known as a collector of this description of property at home and abroad, in which pursuit he spared neither time nor money. The sale will commence with the Library on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April. The Catalogues of the Books are now ready, and may be obtained by sending six stamps to Mr. Dixon, Central Chambers, Sheffield, or Crofts House, Rotherham. Sheffield, April, 1857.

DURABILITY OF GUTTA PERCHA

TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta Percha Tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—FROM SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart., VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT. "Second Testimonial.—March 10th, 1852.—In reply to your letter, received this morning, respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state, with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many Builders, and other persons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here."

N.B.—From this Testimonial it will be seen that the CORRO-SIVE WATER of the ISLE OF WIGHT has no effect on Gutta Percha Tubing.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES, 18, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

2nd edition, with most important new facts and documents, price 2s. 120 pp.

WHO WROTE THE EARLIER WAVERLEY NOVELS?

"Really curious disclosures are made," *Literary Gazette*, on the 1st edition. "Full of extraordinary interest."—*Bulfinch Chronicle*. Edinburg, Wilson, Royal Exchange.

In 8vo. price 3s.

CHURCH-RATE COMMUTATION; or, the Outline of a Plan for an Equitable Settlement of the Church-rate Question. By LAUCUS URBANUS.

London: Bell and Daldy, 106, Fleet-street.

THE STEAM-ENGINE; or, the Powers of Flame. An Original Poem. In Ten Cantos. With Explanatory Notes. By T. BAKER, Esq. Post 8vo. 10s. cloth.

J. S. Hodson, 22, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn.

JOHNSON'S GREEK EPIGRAMS, New Edition, 19mo. 3s. 6d. bound.

GRÆCA EPIGRAMMATA ET POEMATATA, Cura Versione et Notis, Opera T. JOHNSON, M.A. In usum Regiæ Scholæ Etonicæ.

Londini: Rivington; Whitaker et Soc.; Longman et Soc.; Simpkin et Marshall; Houston et Wright. Etonæ: E. F. Williams.

BEETHOVEN, ses Critiques et Gloseaux. Par A. OULIBICHEFF.

F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig.

THE LIFE OF HANDEL. By VICTOR SCHOELCHER.

Trübner & Co., Paternoster-row, London.

This day, 7th edition, revised, 7s. 6d.

ESSAYS ON SOME OF THE PECULIARITIES OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. By RICHARD WHATLEY, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.

By the same Author, 5th edition, revised, 7s. 6d.

ESSAYS ON THE ERRORS OF ROMANISM HAVING THEIR ORIGIN IN HUMAN NATURE.

London: John W. Parker & Son, West Strand.

This day, price 5s. the

NATIONAL REVIEW. No. VIII.

Contents.

- I. AURORA LEIGH.
- II. SECONDARY PUNISHMENTS.
- III. THE CLUBS OF LONDON.
- IV. ANCIENT INDIA.
- V. THE PHASIS OF FORCE.
- VI. THE MUTUAL RELATION OF HISTORY AND RELIGION.
- VII. MEMOIRS OF ST. SIMON.
- VIII. THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE ENGLISH MINISTRY.
- IX. NEW BOOKS SUITABLE FOR READING SOCIETIES.

CARLYLE'S WORKS.—CHEAP EDITION. This day, in crown 8vo. price 6s.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S LETTERS and SPEECHES. Vol. 2. By THOMAS CARLYLE. Being the new volume of the cheap re-issue.

LEVER'S WORKS.—CHEAP EDITION. In April, in crown 8vo. price 4s.

JACK HINTON. By CHARLES LEVER. With Eight Illustrations, by H. K. Browne.

A NEW LIFE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

AURORA LEIGH. A Poem. In Nine Books. By ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 12s.

SEVEN LECTURES on SHAKESPEARE and MILTON. By the late S. T. COLERIDGE. A List of all the MS. Emendations in Mr. Collier's Folio, 1832; and an Introductory Preface by J. PAYNE COLLIER. Demy 8vo. 12s.

The ENGLISH of SHAKESPEARE. Illustrated in a Philological Commentary on his Tragedy of Julius Cæsar. By GEORGE LILLIE CRAIK, Professor of History and of English Literature in Queen's College, Belfast. Fcap. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The LIFE OF HENRY CORNELIUS AGRIPPA VON NETTESHEIM, Doctor and Knight, commonly known as a Magician. By HENRY MORLEY, Author of 'Falstaff the Potter', &c. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

The SUBALPINE KINGDOM; or, Experiences and Studies in Savoy, Piedmont and Genoa. By BAYLE ST. JOHN, Author of 'Purple Tints of Paris.' 3 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

DRAMATIC SCENES, with OTHER POEMS, now First Printed. By BARRY CORNWALL. Beautifully illustrated with Fifty-seven Woodcuts, and printed on fine paper. Crown 8vo. handsomely bound, 12s.

PRACTICAL PERSPECTIVE. The Substance of the Course of Lectures on LINEAR PERSPECTIVE. By R. BURCHETT, Head Master of the Training and Normal School. Second Edition. Post 8vo. with illustrations, 7s.

BURCHETT'S PRACTICAL GEOMETRY. The Course of Construction of PLANE GEOMETRICAL FIGURES, used as a part of the Course of Instruction in the Training School, Marlborough House. By R. BURCHETT. With illustrations. Post 8vo. 5s.

NEW SERIAL BY THE BROTHERS MAYHEW.

This day, in 8vo. sewed, price 1s. No. 2, of PAVED WITH GOLD; or, the Romance and Reality of the London Streets. An Unfashionable Novel. By the BROTHERS MAYHEW. With illustrations by Phil. To be completed in Thirteen Monthly Numbers.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

THE ASYLUM JOURNAL OF MENTAL SCIENCE. Published by Authority of the Association of Medical Officers of Asylums and Hospitals for the Insane.

Editor—Dr. BUCKNILL. Secretary—Dr. L. ROBERTSON.

No. 21, price 2s. 6d., contains the following Original Communications:—

1. The Pathology of Insanity. By Dr. Bucknill—2. The Forms of Mental Disorder. By Dr. Tuke—3. On the Establishment of a State Asylum. By Dr. Wm. Wood—4. Observations on Epilepsy. By Dr. Boyd—5. Asylum Architecture and Arrangements. By Dr. Bucknill—6. Asylum—7. The Quæstor. Mr. Miller and the Bucks Visitors: Verger's Mental State—8. Correspondence and Appointments—9. Foreign Psychological Literature.

London: Longman, Brown & Co.

NEW EDITION OF MRS. HINXMAN'S POEMS.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. 6d. cloth. P O E M S. By EMMELINE HINXMAN. The Second Edition, revised.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

Just published, in 1 vol. post 8vo. price 8s. cloth.

THE METAPHYSICIANS: Being a Memoir of Franz Carvel, Brushmaker, written by himself; and of Harold Fremdling, Esq. written and now published by Francis Drake, Esq. With Discussions and Revelations relating to Speculative Philosophy, Morals, and Social Progress.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

Now ready, post 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION. By E. HOWLEY, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

MR. HARVEY ON DEAFNESS.

2nd edition, just published, price 2s. 6d.; by post, 3s. 6d.

THE EAR IN HEALTH and DISEASE.

With Remarks on the Prevention of Deafness. By WILLIAM H. F.R.C.S. Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear.

London: Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand.

Just published, 2nd edition, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d.

ON RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and NEURALGIC HEADACHE, in Connection with DEAFNESS and NOISES in the EAR.

By WILLIAM HARVEY, F.R.C.S.

London: Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand.

Now ready, in post 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

WARNINGS and CONSOLATIONS spoken

in St. Barnabas Church, Fimliss, By the Rev. JAMES SKINNER.

London: J. & C. Mosley, 6, Paternoster-row.

TEXT-BOOKS OF GEOLOGY.

I. INTRODUCTORY TEXT-BOOK OF GEOLOGY.

By DAVID PAGY, F.G.S.

With numerous illustrations and a Glossarial Index. Second Edition, crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.

II. By the same Author.

ADVANCED TEXT-BOOK OF GEOLOGY, INDUSTRIAL and DESCRIPTIVE.

Crown 8vo.; with illustrations and

A GLOSSARY OF GEOLOGICAL TERMS.

"An admirable book on Geology.—We have read every word of it, with care and with delight, never hesitating as to its meaning, never detecting the omission of anything needful in a popular and succinct exposition of a rich and varied subject."—*The Leader*.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

SCHOOL BOOKS BY BRASSEUR, LATE OF KING'S COLLEGE, French Tutor to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

BRASSEUR'S FRENCH GRAMMAR, 5s.

KEY to the EXERCISES in Dittos, 3s.

BRASSEUR'S MANUEL DES ÉCOLIERS, a new Reading Book, 3s.

BRASSEUR'S PREMIÈRES LECTIONS, for Beginners, 1s. 6d.

BRASSEUR'S SELECTIONS OF LETTERS for Translation into French, 3s. 6d.

BRASSEUR'S KEY to the above, 3s. 6d.

Relfe Brothers, School Booksellers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

NEW AMERICAN WORK.—A WONDERFUL AND STARTLING NARRATIVE.

THE HUSBAND IN UTAH; or, Sights and Scenes among the Mormons. By MAIN WARD, Author of 'Female Life among the Mormons.' Price 1s. 6d.

As the demand for this is likely to be very great, Booksellers are requested to order early, to secure a supply of First Edition.

London: James Blackwood, Paternoster-row.

LORD BROUGHAM'S WORKS.

THE CRITICAL, HISTORICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS OF HENRY LORD BROUGHAM, F.R.S. Now first collected under the direct care and superintendence of his Lordship. In 10 post 8vo. vols. 5s. each, cloth.

Vol. 1. Lives of Philosophers of the Time of George III.

2. Lives of Men of Letters of the Time of George III.

3. 4. Historical Sketches of British Statesmen of the Time of George III. 2 vols.

5. Historical Sketches of Foreign Statesmen of the Time of George III.

6. Natural Theology; comprising an Introductory Dissertation of Natural Theology—Dialogues on Instinct—Researches on Fossils—Geology.

7. Rhetorical and Literary Dissertations and Addresses.

8. Historical and Political Subjects, with Historical Introduction.

9, 10. Speeches on Social and Political Subjects, with Historical Introduction.

London and Glasgow: Richard Griffin & Co.

THE MOST APPROVED FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

Mons. LE PAGE'S COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, the quickest and safest Method of acquiring the Language.

"For lucid arrangement, good grammar, and judicious method of instruction, we can recommend M. Le Page's French School to all teachers, and to all who would try to acquire a competent knowledge of French."—*Morning Post*.

Le Page's Juvenile Treasury of FRENCH CONVERSATION. With the English before the French. Now first published. Price 3s.

"We do not know a better book for the juvenile student than this."—*Times*.

Le Page's French Master for Beginners; or, EASY LESSONS IN FRENCH, for Juvenile Pupils. New Edition, with Additions, price 2s.

"M. Le Page's tabulation of the verbs is as complete as it is good; his Syntax is lucid and scholar-like; and his Exercises are well graduated, and likely to exercise the student's mind with his memory."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

Le Page's L'Echo de Paris; being a SELECTION OF PHRASES a person would hear daily if living in France. With a Vocabulary of the Words and Idioms. 20th Edition. Price 4s. neatly bound.

Le Page's Finishing Exercises in FRENCH CONVERSATION; being a Key to 'L'ECHO DE PARIS.' Now first published. Price 1s.

Le Page's Gift of Fluency in French CONVERSATION; a SET OF EXERCISES for the LEARNER of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, calculated to enable him, by means of practice, to express himself fluently on the ordinary topics of life. 11th Edition, with Notes, price 3s. neatly bound.

Le Page's Le Petit Causeur; being a KEY to the GIFT OF FRENCH CONVERSATION. The Key gives the correct translation of the same into French, thereby showing which is the proper expression for every topic of life. Price 1s. 6d. sewed.

Le Page's Last Step to French; or, THE PRINCIPLES OF FRENCH GRAMMAR DISPLAYED, in a Series of SHORT LESSONS, each of which is followed by Questions as Exercises, with the Verification. Eighth Edition, price 3s. neatly bound.

"In the 'Last Step to French' we have a grammar superior, in our opinion, to any that has preceded it; whilst the three works of M. Le Page furnish a complete library for the student in French, and at the same time a manual of conversation, enabling him at once to learn and to speak the language."—*Parthenon*.

Le Page's French School; comprising 'L'ECHO DE PARIS,' 'Gift of Conversation,' and 'Last Step to French.' The Three Parts bound in 1 vol. price, in cloth, 3s. To all who desire to speak French with facility, we commend the study of the three Parts and the 'Ready Guide to Composition.'—*Morning Herald*.

Le Page's Ready Guide to French COMPOSITION. FRENCH GRAMMAR by EXAMPLES; giving Models as Leading-strings throughout Accidence and Syntax, and presenting a comparative view of the English and French Idioms in their principal differences. Third Edition. In 1 vol. 12mo. price 4s. neatly bound.

See Handbook of French Conversation.

For the Use of Families at Home and Travellers Abroad. Le Page's French Prompter; with a KEY to PARISIAN PRONUNCIATION; a COMPLETE HANDBOOK OF CONVERSATION, alphabetically arranged, so as to obviate all difficulty of reference; forming at once a perfect English and French Dictionary, and a complete Manual of Conversation, as it gives at each word all the phrases relating to it which are heard daily in polite families.

"The French Prompter is all that it professes to be, a complete Handbook of Conversation, for the use of Families, Travellers, Teachers, and Students."—*Morning Herald*.

Seventh Edition, in a neat pocket volume, price 5s. bound; or just free on receipt of 40 stamps.

Le Page's Niceties of Parisian Pronunciation. This day is published, price only 6d.

Le Page's Etrennes aux Dames ANGLAISES; being a Key to French Pronunciation in all its Niceties.

Jackson's System of Book-keeping. Eighth Edition, with the most effectual means of preventing Fraud, Error, and Embellishment in Cash Transactions, and in the Receipt and Issue of Goods, price 5s. bound in cloth.

A New Check Journal; combining the advantages of the Day-Book, Journal, and Cash-Book; forming a complete System of Book-keeping by Double Entry, with copious Illustrations of Interest, Accounts, and Joint Adventures; and a New Method of Book-keeping, or Double Entry by Single. By GEORGE JACKSON, Accountant.

"We can conscientiously add our word of approval to that of the many who have already preceded us in the same task, and strongly recommend it to general adoption."—*Athenæum*.

Models of Letters of Business.—To Clerks, Schools, &c. New and improved Edition, price 5s.

Practical Mercantile Correspondence; with Notes, Critical and Explanatory, an Appendix containing pro forma Invoices, Account Sales, Bills of Lading, Bills of Exchange, and Mercantile Technicalities; also, an Explanation of the German Chain-Rule, as applicable to the Calculation of Exchanges. Eighth Edition, revised and enlarged. By WILLIAM ANDERSON.

The History of England in Rhyme. This day, 6th Edition, with 37 Portraits, 1s. or 1s. 6d. in cloth. **Rhymes for Youthful Historians on the History of England, brought down to the Present Time, with a brief Chronology of Ancient and Modern History.** The number of days in each month are engraven on the memory of thousands by the well-known lines—

"Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November," &c.

Mrs. Austin's beautiful 'Story without an End.' Appropriately embellished with 18 Wood Engravings, in the first style of the Art, from the pencil of Harvey, price 2s. 6d. bound.

The Story without an End. From the German of F. W. CAROVE, by Mrs. AUSTIN. "This is a delightful fairy tale. We are sure that it will be as much a literary work or another, but our children's children will thank her for this. The book altogether is a literary gem."—*Athenæum*.

2s. Any of these books may be had post free on receipt of the price by ERRINGTON & WILSON.

London: Errington Wilson, Royal Exchange, E.C.; and Messrs. Longman, Agents for Scotland: Messrs. Black, Edinburgh. Agents for Ireland: Messrs. M'Glashan & Gill, Dublin.

WORKS ON ENTOMOLOGY, RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

"Entomology, after all, is the study most fit for boys who have no opportunity of visiting the seashore."—KINGSLEY'S 'Glaucus.'

I.

Complete in One Volume, 12mo. price 4s. 6d. cloth gilt.

THE BUTTERFLIES AND STOUT-BODIED MOTHS.

Forming the First Volume of

A MANUAL OF BRITISH BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS.

By H. T. STAINTON,

Author of 'June: a Book for the Country in Summer-Time,' &c.

** The present Volume extends to upwards of Three Hundred pages, and contains Descriptions of nearly Five Hundred Species, with popular readable instructions where to find them and how to know them, and is illustrated with Eighty Woodcuts.

II.

SECOND THOUSAND.—THREE EDITIONS.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S ANNUAL FOR 1857.

LIBRARY EDITION, with Coloured Plate, cloth gilt, 5s.

ORIGINAL EDITION, with Coloured Plate, Half-a-Crown.

PEOPLE'S SHILLING EDITION, with Plain Plate, 1s.

III.

In Monthly Numbers, price 6d. each.

ELEMENTS OF ENTOMOLOGY.

AN OUTLINE OF THE NATURAL HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION OF BRITISH INSECTS.

By W. S. DALLAS, F.L.S.

To be completed in 15 Numbers.

** No. VII. was published on the 1st of April.

IV.

12mo. pp. 244, price 3s. 6d.

THE WORLD OF INSECTS: A GUIDE TO ITS WONDERS.

By J. W. DOUGLAS,

Secretary to the Entomological Society of London.

"Fills up a gap which has long been felt in what may be termed Entomological School Literature."—*Athenæum*.

V.

12mo. pp. 194, price 3s.

PRACTICAL HINTS RESPECTING MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES.

FORMING A CALENDAR OF ENTOMOLOGICAL OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN PURSUIT OF LEPIDOPTERA.

By RICHARD SHIELD.

"Perhaps the most interesting of all Entomological Books which I have seen."—*Kingsley's 'Glaucus,' 3rd Edit.* p. 166.

"Youths at a loss for some new amusement to diversify the vacation, might do well to pay attention to Mr. Shield's readable little volume, and to make it their companion in their afternoon rambles."—*Economist*.

London: JOHN VAN VOORST, Paternoster-row.

NEW PUBLICATIONS AND IMPORTATIONS

OF

TRÜBNER & CO.,

60, PATERNOSTER-ROW, LONDON.

1. DAHLGREN.—On SHELLS and SHELL-GUNS. By Captain J. A. DAHLGREN, Commander U.S.N., in charge of the Ordnance Department U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 16, 438, with Plates, 11. 11s. 6d.

2. DOWE.—JUNIOR LORD CHATHAM: a Biography, setting forth the condition of English Politics preceding and contemporary with the Revolutionary Julian Period, and showing that the greatest Orator and Statesman was also the greatest Epistolary Writer of his Age. By WILLIAM DOWE. 12mo. pp. xvi. and 232, cloth, price 5s.

3. FLINT.—GRASSES and FORAGE PLANTS. By CHARLES L. FLINT, Sec. Mass. Board of Agriculture. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

4. GRAY.—FIRST LESSONS in BOTANY and VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY. A concise Elementary Exposition of the Science, for Schools and Beginners. By Professor ASA GRAY, of Harvard University. Illustrated by 360 Drawings from Nature, by Isaac Sprague, and containing a Dictionary of Botanical Terms. 1 vol. 8vo. 6s.

5. GRAY.—MANUAL of BOTANY, for Schools. Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States, including Virginia, Kentucky, and all East of the Mississippi. By ASA GRAY. With Six Plates. 8vo. 9s.

6. HITCHCOCK.—RELIGIOUS TRUTH, illustrated from SCIENCE, in Addresses and Sermons on Special Occasions. By EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D.D. LL.D. late President of Amherst College, and now Professor of Natural Theology and Geology. 8vo. pp. 428, half bound, 7s. 6d.

7. READ.—SYLVIA; or, the Last Shepherd. An Eclogue; and OTHER POEMS. By THOMAS BUCHANAN READ. 12mo. pp. 128, 4s.

8. REED.—LECTURES on the BRITISH POETS. By HENRY REED, late Professor of English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania. 3 vols. 12mo. pp. 640, 12s.

9. UNITED STATES CONSULAR SYSTEM. A Manual for Consuls, and also for Merchants, Ship-owners, and Masters in their Consular Transactions; comprising the Instructions of the Department of State, the Consular Emoluments, Duties, Privileges, and Liabilities. 8vo. pp. 24, 348, 50, xviii. cloth, 18s.; half-morocco, 21s.

In Preparation.

1. BRAZIL and the BRAZILIANS. By the Rev. D. P. KIDDER, D.D. and the Rev. J. C. FLETCHER. In 1 vol. 8vo. splendidly illustrated, in uniform style with the superb Volumes of Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations.

2. MEXICO and the MEXICANS. Landscapes and Popular Sketches, by C. BARTOLIUS. With Steel Engravings by distinguished Artists, from Original Designs by Moritz Rugendas. 1 splendid 4to. vol. 40 sheets Letter-press and 30 Engravings.

3. NARRATIVE of his EXPLORATIONS and ADVENTURES in KANSAS, NEBRASKA, OREGON, and CALIFORNIA. By Col. JOHN CHARLES FREMONT. Author's Edition, profusely illustrated, in uniform style with Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations. 8vo.

4. Lieut. HABERSHAM'S NARRATIVE of INCIDENTS connected with a late Voyage of the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition to the Lee-Choo Islands, Formosa, Japan, and the Coasts of China, Kamtschatka, &c. In 1 vol. 8vo. 500 pages, with Illustrations.

5. THE LIFE of Dr. ELISHA KENT KANE. 1 vol. 8vo.

6. THE MIDDLE KINGDOM. A Survey of the Geography, Government, Education, Social Art, Religion, &c. of the Chinese Empire and its Inhabitants. With a New Map of the Empire, and Illustrations. By T. WELLS WILLIAMS. A New Edition. In 2 vols. 8vo.

7. DICTIONARY of AMERICAN LITERATURE. A Glossary of Words and Phrases Colloquially used in the United States. By JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT. Second Edition, considerably enlarged and improved. In 1 vol. 8vo.

8. CONTRIBUTIONS to the NATURAL HISTORY of the UNITED STATES. In 10 vols. 4to. By LOUIS AGASSIZ. Vol. I. The Embryology of the American Turtles. 4to. Plates.

9. ON SURFACE GEOLOGY. By Dr. EDWARD HITCHCOCK. In 1 vol. 4to. Plates.

10. FRANK FORESTER'S HORSE and HORSEMANSHIP of the UNITED STATES and BRITISH EMPIRES OF NORTH AMERICA. By HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. 3 vols. 8vo. each containing about 500 pages. With Illustrations.

11. MEMOIRS of LIBRARIES; together with a Practical Handbook of Library Economy. By EDWARD EDWARDS. In 2 vols. royal 8vo. With numerous Illustrations.

12. INDIGENOUS RACES of the EARTH; or, New Chapters of Ethnological Inquiry, including Monographs on Special Departments of Philology, Iconography, Craniology, Paleontology, Pathology, Archeology, Comparative Geography, and Natural History; contributed by Alfred Maury, Francis Pilsbry, J. Aitken Meigs, M.D. Librarian of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Prof. Joseph Leidy, M.D. L. Agassiz, LL.D., and Lieut. Habersham, U.S.N.; presenting fresh investigations, Documents, and Materials. By the Editors, J. C. KOTT, M.D. Mobile, Alabama; and GEORGE K. GLIDDON, formerly U.S. Consul at Cairo; Authors of Types of Mankind. In 1 vol. 4to. with Woodcuts and Plates.

13. THE LIFE of HANDEL. By VICTOR SCHÖELCHER. 1 vol. of about 600 pages, royal 8vo.

TRÜBNER & CO. American, English, and Continental Book-sellers and Publishers, 60, Paternoster-row, London.

NEW BURLINGTON-STREET, April 4.

MR. BENTLEY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS

For the MONTH of APRIL.

EGYPT and the GREAT SUEZ CANAL. A Narrative of Travels in Egypt, &c. By M. BARTHELEMY ST.-HILAIRE. 8vo. [Just ready.]

NARRATIVE of the DEFENCE of KARS. Historical and Military. By COLONEL ATWELL LAKE, C.B. (Unattached), one of Her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, and late of the Madras Engineers. From Authentic Documents, and from Notes taken by the General Officers serving on the Staff of Her Majesty's Commissioner with the Ottoman Army in Asia Minor. 8vo. with Map and Illustrations. [Just ready.]

THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE of HORACE WALPOLE. Edited by PETER CUNNINGHAM, F.S.A. Containing the whole Correspondence, now First Collected and Chronologically Arranged, together with upwards of 200 additional Letters. Vol. II. to be completed in eight, with Five Portraits, 10s. 6d. [Published this day.]

FROM BOMBAY to BUSHIRE and RUSSORA; with a Sketch of the Present State of Persia, and Notes on the Persian War. By WILLIAM ASHTON SHEPHERD. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. [Now ready.]

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE to MEND. By CHARLES READE. Crown 8vo. 3s. "Written with amusing spirit."—*Prest.* "Thousands will read this work."—*Athenæum.*

PEG WOFFINGTON. By CHARLES READE. Price 3s. 6d.

CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE. By CHARLES READE. Price 3s. 6d.

LUCY AYLMER. By the Author of 'The Curate of Overton.' 3 vols. "The character of Lucy is very graceful delineation. 'Lucy Aylmer' is a success."—*Leader.* "Written with easy grace, fine fancy, and sweet description, it takes a firm hold on the reader's attention."—*Prest.*

HISTORY of the WAR in AFFGHANISTAN. Written from the Unpublished Letters and Journals of the most distinguished Military and Political Officers employed in Afghanistan throughout the momentous years of British Connexion with that Country; containing a History of our Relations with the Persian Court—the Progress of Russia in the East—the First Siege of Herat—the Origin of the Affghan War—and the March of the British Army to Cabul. With an Appendix, containing the several Treaties between Persia and Great Britain. By JOHN WILLIAM KAYE. Vol. II. crown 8vo. 5s. [Just ready.]

MEMOIRS of SIR ROBERT PEEL. By M. GUIZOT, Author of 'History of Oliver Cromwell.' 8vo. 14s. "Sir Robert Peel has been honoured in a biography as few English statesmen ever have been or can hope to be."—*Examiner.*

MONARCHS RETIRED from BUSINESS. By Dr. DORAN, Author of 'Lives of the Queens of England,' &c. 2nd Thousand. 3 vols. with Illustrations. 31s. "Sterne is not more whimsical, Scalliger not more rich, Diderot not more widely read."—*Athenæum.* "One of the most interesting narratives in the work is the Life of James the Second."—*Spectator.* "Dr. Doran's style is lively without flippancy. This is an extremely amusing and instructive work."—*Literary Gazette.*

LETTERS of QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA. including her Private Correspondence with Charles I. By MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN, Author of 'Lives of the Princesses of England.' Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. "We cannot express our thanks too emphatically for this work."—*Examiner.*

WANDERINGS in the HIGH ALPS; including the Ascent of the Wetterhorn. By ALFRED WILLS, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. with four Illustrations. "A most interesting book, told in a style which makes the blood tingle in the limbs of the quietest Alpine pedestrian."—*Edinburgh Review.*

SALAD for the SOCIAL. By the Author of 'Salad for the Solitary.' Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. "A book for all readers, every page containing something interesting to some one. It is the essence of a library—the information of a lifetime."—*Morning Chronicle.*

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

HURST & BLACKETT, Successors to Henry Colburn, HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS.

SONGS of the CAVALIERS and ROUNDHEADS, JACOBITE BALLADS, &c. By G. W. THORNBURY, Author of 'Art and Nature at Home and Abroad,' &c. 1 vol. with numerous Illustrations by H. S. MARRS, 10s. 6d. bound.

"Those who love picture, life, and costume in song will here find what they love."—*Athenæum.* "Mr. Thornbury has given us a set of ballads far superior to the great majority of those which have appeared for many years. The poems show great power, considerable command of language, and profound thought and feeling. But, more than all, they display imagination—the power of reproducing in all their vividness images of the past. Mr. Thornbury's pictures have all the accuracy of the archaeologist, but they glow with all the fire of poetry."—*Express.*

A PERSONAL NARRATIVE of the DISCOVERY of the NORTH-WEST PASSAGE; with Numerous Incidents of Travel and Adventure during nearly Five Years' Continuous Service in the Arctic Regions while in search of the Expedition under Sir John Franklin. By ALEX. ARMSTRONG, M.D. R.N., late Surgeon and Naturalist of H.M.S. 'Investigator.' Dedicated by permission to H.R.H. Prince Albert. 1 vol. with Map, &c. (Next week.)

ELIZABETH DE VALOIS, Queen of SPAIN, and the COURT of PHILIP II., from numerous Unpublished Sources in the Archives of France, Italy, and Spain. By MISS FREER, Author of 'The Life of Marguerite d'Angoulême,' &c. 2 vols. with fine Portraits, by Heath, 21s. bound.

A PILGRIMAGE into DAUPHINE. With a Visit to the Monastery of the GRANDE CHARTEUSE. By the Rev. G. M. MUSGRAVE, A.M. Oxon., &c. 2 vols. Illustrations, 21s.

"A pleasant narrative of travel in a pleasant region."—*Examiner.*

LAKE NGAMI; or, Explorations and DISCOVERIES during FOUR YEARS' WANDERINGS in the WILDS of SOUTH-WESTERN AFRICA. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON. Royal 8vo. with Map and Fifty Illustrations of Sporting Adventures, subjects of Natural History, &c. 30s. bound.

PEN AND PENCIL PICTURES. By THOMAS HOOD. Second Edition, with Additions. 1 vol. with Illustrations, 10s. 6d.

"This is a book that hackneyed critics even will read with unflagging interest, or we are very much mistaken, from title-page to title. The unmistakable son of his father does Thomas Hood the younger prove himself in the work before us."—*Illustrated News.*

THE NEW NOVELS.

THE ROSE of ASHURST. By the Author of 'EMILIA WYNDHAM,' 'TWO OLD MEN'S TALES,' &c. 3 vols.

MARGUERITE'S LEGACY. By Mrs. T. F. STEWARD. 3 vols.

"Mrs. Steward's novel of 'Marguerite's Legacy' is a clever and skilful composition—a well-constructed and well-told tale."—*Spectator.*

"We feel perfect confidence in assuring our readers that they will not be disappointed in 'Marguerite's Legacy.' Mrs. Steward has a dramatic style in relating the incidents of her story, which brings them before the reader with wonderful distinctness."—*John Bull.*

THE DAYS of MY LIFE. By the Author of 'Margaret Maitland,' &c. 3 vols.

"The author writes with her usual fine capacity for the picturesque, and her invariable good sense, good feeling, and good taste. No part of the narrative is uninteresting."—*Athenæum.*

THE SECOND WIFE. 3 vols.

"The plot is well worked out, and there are in the book passages of great power."—*Herald.*

"A most interesting novel. The incidents are so highly exciting that the interest never flags, and the style is graceful and eloquent. It is altogether a most beguiling book."—*Sunday Times.*

MARRIED for LOVE. By the Author of 'COUSIN GEOFFREY,' &c. 3 vols.

"The author's best work. It has all the sparkle of 'Cousin Geoffrey,' and more solidity. The tale is intensely interesting."—*U. S. Gazette.*

Also, just ready,

JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN. A New and Cheap Edition, complete in 1 vol. Price 10s. 6d. bound.

ALCAZAR; or, The Dark Ages. By J. R. BESTE, Esq. Author of 'Modern Society in Rome,' &c. 3 vols.

NEW MUSIC,

PUBLISHED BY

BOOSEY & SONS,

MUSICAL LIBRARY,

HOLLES-STREET, LONDON.

HENRI LAURENT'S NEW RUSSIAN WALTZ (the Alexander Romanoff Valse); illustrated with a Portrait of the Emperor by Brandard. Price 4s. This Valse, founded on Russian Melodies, has been performed at all the Concerts and Balls of the Season with immense success.

HENRI LAURENT'S REGINA VALSE; superbly illustrated in colours. Price 4s.

"It cannot fail to charm by the graceful melody of its first and second figures."—*Musical World.*

HENRI LAURENT'S MARGUERITE POLKA; beautifully illustrated in colour. Price 3s.

"The principal subject is provokingly frank and seducing."—*Musical World.*

HENRI LAURENT'S ARGYLL GALOP; illustrated in colour by Brandard. Price 3s.

"The most genuine Galop tune we have ever heard. It admits of no refusal, and must be danced."—*Musical World.*

MADAME OURY'S IL TROVATORE: Grand Fantaisie Brillante on Verdi's Opera. Published this day, price 4s., uniform with her celebrated Fantaisie on 'La Traviata.'

MADAME OURY'S ANNIE LAURIE: Brilliant Transcription for the Pianoforte. Price 3s. Published this day.

MADAME OURY'S LA MIA LETIZIA: Brilliant Transcription for the Pianoforte. Price 4s. Published this day.

LA TRAVIATA, for PIANOFORTE SOLO. New Cheap, and Complete Edition. Price 5s. in cloth.

LA TRAVIATA, for TWO PERFORMERS on the PIANO. Abridged Edition. Price 5s. in cloth.

IL TROVATORE, for PIANOFORTE SOLO. New, Cheap, and Complete Edition. Price 5s. in cloth.

IL TROVATORE, for TWO PERFORMERS on the PIANO. Abridged Edition. Price 5s. in cloth.

BALFE'S SERENADE QUADRILLE, introducing the celebrated Songs by LONGFELLOW and BALFE. Dedicated to SIRAS REEVES. With Portrait. Price 3s.

MISS DOLBY'S NEW SONG, 'THE GREEN TREES WHISPERED LOW and WILD.' The Poetry by LONGFELLOW, the Music by BALFE.

SIMS REEVES'S NEW SONG, 'COME INTO THE GARDEN, MAUD.' The Poetry by ALFRED TENNYSON, the Music by M. W. BALFE. Price 3s.

ONE HUNDRED MELODIES for the CONCERTINA, arranged by GEORGE CARE. Price 3s.

COMPLETE OPERAS for the VIOLIN, price 3s. 6d. each. Now ready, **IL TROVATORE—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL—LE PROPHÈTE—LES HUGUENOTS—LUCIA—LEUCREZIA BORGIA—SONNAMBULA—NORMA—DON JUAN,** &c. All in a complete form, un-
abridged.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1887.

REVIEWS

The Life of Charlotte Brontë, Author of 'Jane Eyre,' 'Shirley,' 'Villette,' &c. By E. C. Gaskell. 2 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THE story of a woman's life unfolded in this book is calculated to make the old feel young and the young old. Persons who have been conversant with society and manners as they existed in the remote corners of England within the century will feel themselves strangely recalled to the narrow homes, the grim prejudices, the few pleasures and privileges belonging to a period of heavy taxation, costly literature, and limited intercourse, by the picture of a provincial parsonage and its inmates here set before them. Some of those, on the other hand, who are bursting into life, and brimming with creative power, may feel palsied (as it were by some cold prophecy) while they follow the record of a career of self-denial and struggle, sustained to the last with courage, principle, and genius, but without hope. Nevertheless, a true tale of what may be achieved in spite of disabilities, be the facts ever so cheerless, let the pilgrim's lot have been cast on ever so rugged a road, let his cup have been ever so full of the waters of bitterness, can hardly be followed to its close without some strength being gained for the reader. By all, this book will be read with interest. As a work of Art, we do not recollect a life of a woman by a woman so well executed.—The materials were not large, and the difficulties of selection were obvious. There may have been reasons why the publication of this biography should not have been postponed, but these reasons subject surviving relatives of the deceased to close description and free comment; since to write the life of a woman and to omit a clear development of the circumstances which formed her character and influenced her hopes is impossible.

Mrs. Gaskell is happy in describing the wild place, and rough, primitive state of society, in which the subject of her biography was cradled. Haworth is distant about four miles from Keighley, on the Leeds and Bradford Railway.—

"What with villas, great worsted factories, rows of workmen's houses, with here and there an old-fashioned farm-house and outbuildings, it can hardly be called 'country' any part of the way. For two miles the road passes over tolerably level ground, distant hills on the left, a 'beck' flowing through meadows on the right, and furnishing water-power, at certain points, to the factories built on its banks. The air is dim and lightless with the smoke from all these habitations and places of business. The soil in the valley (or 'bottom,' to use the local term) is rich; but, as the road begins to ascend, the vegetation becomes poorer; it does not flourish, it merely exists; and, instead of trees, there are only bushes and shrubs about the dwellings. Stone dykes are everywhere used in place of hedges; and what crops there are, on the patches of arable land, consist of pale, hungry-looking, grey-green oats. Right before the traveller on this road rises Haworth village; he can see it for two miles before he arrives, for it is situated on the side of a pretty steep hill, with a background of dun and purple moors, rising and sweeping away yet higher than the church, which is built at the very summit of the long narrow street. All round the horizon there is this same line of sinuous wave-like hills; the scoops into which they fall only revealing other hills beyond, of similar colour and shape, crowned with wild, bleak moors. * * For a short distance the road appears to turn away from Haworth, as it winds round the base of the shoulder of a hill; but then it crosses a bridge over the

'beck,' and the ascent through the village begins. The flag-stones with which it is paved are placed end-ways, in order to give a better hold to the horses' feet; and, even with this help, they seem to be in constant danger of slipping backwards. The old stone houses are high compared to the width of the street, which makes an abrupt turn before reaching the more level ground at the head of the village, so that the steep aspect of the place, in one part, is almost like that of a wall. But this surmounted, the church lies a little off the main road on the left; a hundred yards, or so, and the driver relaxes his care, and the horse breathes more easily, as they pass into the quiet little by-street that leads to Haworth Parsonage. * * The parsonage stands at right angles to the road, facing down upon the church; so that, in fact, parsonage, church, and befriended school-house, form three sides of an irregular oblong, of which the fourth is open to the fields and moors that lie beyond. The area of this oblong is filled up by a crowded churchyard, and a small garden or court in front of the clergyman's house. As the entrance to this from the road is at the side, the path goes round the corner into the little plot of ground. Underneath the windows is a narrow flower-border, carefully tended in days of yore, although only the most hardy plants could be made to grow there. Within the stone wall, which keeps out the surrounding churchyard, are bushes of elder and lilac; the rest of the ground is occupied by a square grass plot and a gravel walk. The house is of grey stone, two stories high, heavily roofed with flags, in order to resist the winds that might strip off a lighter covering. * * The little church lies, as I mentioned, above most of the houses in the village; and the graveyard rises above the church, and is terribly full of upright tombstones."

When the Brontë family had settled itself in this forbidding spot, upwards of forty years since, the district was less thinly peopled, and the roads worse than they are now. What manner of humour was possessed by the parishioners may be gathered from a small piece of Church history, indicated to Mrs. Gaskell by the late Dr. Scoresby, who for a considerable period was Vicar of Bradford. This was "the riot which had taken place at Haworth on the presentation of the living to Mr. Redhead, Mr. Brontë's predecessor."

"The previous incumbent, next but one in succession to Mr. Grimshaw, had been a Mr. Charnock. He had a long illness which rendered him unable to discharge his duties without assistance, and Mr. Redhead came to help him. As long as Mr. Charnock lived, his curate gave the people much satisfaction, and was highly regarded by them. But the case was entirely altered when, at Mr. Charnock's death in 1819, they conceived that the trustees had been unjustly deprived of their rights by the Vicar of Bradford, who appointed Mr. Redhead as perpetual curate. The first Sunday he officiated, Haworth church was filled even to the aisles,—most of the people wearing the wooden clogs of the district. But while Mr. Redhead was reading the second lesson, the whole congregation, as by one impulse, began to leave the church, making all the noise they could with clattering and clumping of clogs, till, at length, Mr. Redhead and the clerk were the only two left to continue the service. This was bad enough; but the next Sunday the proceedings were far worse. Then, as before, the church was well filled, but the aisles were left clear; not a creature, not an obstacle was in the way. The reason for this was made evident about the same time in the reading of the service as the disturbances had begun the previous week. A man rode into the church upon an ass, with his face turned towards the tail, and as many old hats piled on his head as he could possibly carry. He began urging his beast round the aisles, and the screams, and cries, and laughter of the congregation entirely drowned all sound of Mr. Redhead's voice; and, I believe, he was obliged to desist. Hitherto they had not proceeded to anything like personal violence; but on the third Sunday they must have been greatly irritated at seeing Mr. Redhead, determined to brave their will, ride up the village

street, accompanied by several gentlemen from Bradford. They put up their horses at the Black Bull—the little inn close upon the churchyard, for the convenience of arvills [funeral feasts] as well as for other purposes—and went into church. On this the people followed, with a chimney-sweeper, whom they had employed to clean the chimneys of some out-buildings belonging to the church that very morning, and afterwards plied with drink till he was in a state of solemn intoxication. They placed him right before the reading-desk, where his blackened face nodded a drunken, stupid assent to all that Mr. Redhead said. At last, either prompted by some mischief-maker, or from some tipsy impulse, he clambered up the pulpit stairs, and attempted to embrace Mr. Redhead. Then the profane fun grew fast and furious. They pushed the soot-covered chimney-sweeper against Mr. Redhead, as he tried to escape. They threw both him and his tormentor down on the ground in the churchyard where the soot-bag had been emptied, and, though, at last, Mr. Redhead escaped into the Black Bull, the doors of which were immediately barred, the peopled raged without, threatening to stone him and his friends. One of my informants is an old man, who was the landlord of the Black Bull at the time, and he stands to it that such was the temper of the irritated mob, that Mr. Redhead was in real danger of his life. This man, however, planned an escape for his unpopular inmates. The Black Bull is near the top of the long, steep Haworth street, and at the bottom, close by the bridge, on the road to Keighley, is a turnpike. Giving directions to his hunted guests to steal out at the back door (through which, probably, many a ne'er-do-weel has escaped from good Mr. Grimshaw's horsewhip), the landlord and some of the stable-boys rode the horses belonging to the party from Bradford backwards and forwards before his front door, among the fiercely-expectant crowd. Through some opening between the houses, those on the horses saw Mr. Redhead and his friends creeping along behind the street; and then, striking spurs, they dashed quickly down to the turnpike; the obnoxious clergyman and his friends mounted in haste, and had sped some distance before the people found out that their prey had escaped, and came running to the closed turnpike gate. This was Mr. Redhead's last appearance at Haworth for many years. Long afterwards, he came to preach, and in his sermon to a large and attentive congregation, he good-humouredly reminded them of the circumstances which I have described. They gave him a hearty welcome, for they owed him no grudge; although before they had been ready enough to stone him, in order to maintain what they considered to be their rights."

Nor were the people who stood higher in the scale of society much more like trimmed and trained gentlefolk than the sturdy agitators above described. The stone houses of the squires—"picturesque, many-gabled, with heavy stone carvings of coats of arms for heraldic ornaments," now shouldered by mills on every side—had each of them its history. Many of these histories illustrate the times of the iron rule, when the head of the family, if not despotic in the indulgence of his appetites, not seldom showed himself darkly tyrannical in punishment and discipline. Nay, when the squire began to cede his crofts and acres one by one to the manufacturer it brought only a change in the form of rough romance for the district. The sieges, skirmishes, ambuscades, instances of private vengeance, which make up the history of the Luddite riots at the commencement of this century, here recalled by Mrs. Gaskell, were not calculated to smooth out the coarse and deep characteristics of the strong-headed men of the Riding. Here, to illustrate, is a sketch of another stout Tory Yorkshire clergyman of the olden time,—the *Mr. Helstone*, we imagine, of 'Shirley':—

"There was a Mr. Roberson, of Heald's Hall, a friend of Mr. Brontë's, who has left a deep impression of himself on the public mind. He lived

near Heckmondwike, a large, straggling, dirty village, not two miles from Roe Head. It was principally inhabited by blanket weavers, who worked in their own cottages; and Heald's Hall is the largest house in the village, of which Mr. Roberson was the vicar. At his own cost, he built a handsome church at Liversedge, on a hill opposite the one on which his house stood, which was the first attempt in the West Riding to meet the wants of the overgrown population, and made many personal sacrifices for his opinions. * * He was intimate with Cartwright, and aware of the attack likely to be made on his mill; accordingly, it is said, he armed himself and his household, and was prepared to come to the rescue, in the event of a signal being given that aid was needed. Thus far is likely enough. Mr. Roberson had plenty of warlike spirit in him, man of peace though he was. But, in consequence of his having taken the unpopular side, exaggerations of his character linger as truth in the minds of the people; and a fabulous story is told of his forbidding any one to give water to the wounded Luddites, left in the mill-yard, when he rode in the next morning to congratulate his friend Cartwright on his successful defence. Moreover, this stern, fearless clergyman had the soldiers that were sent to defend the neighbourhood billeted at his house; and this deeply displeased the work-people, who were to be intimidated by the red-coats. Although not a magistrate, he spared no pains to track out the Luddites concerned in the assassination I have mentioned; and was so successful in his acute unflinching energy, that it was believed he had been supernaturally aided; and the country people, stealing into the field surrounding Heald's Hall on dusky winter evenings, years after this time, declared that through the windows they saw Parson Roberson dancing, in a strange red light, with black demons all whirling and eddying round him. He kept a large boys' school; and made himself both respected and dreaded by his pupils. He added a grim kind of humour to his strength of will; and the former quality suggested to his fancy strange out-of-the-way kinds of punishment for any refractory pupils: for instance, he made them stand on one leg in a corner of the school-room, holding a heavy book in each hand; and once, when a boy run away home, he followed him on horseback, reclaimed him from his parents, and, tying him by a rope to the stirrup of his saddle, made him run alongside of his horse for the many miles they had to traverse before reaching Heald's Hall."

Those who have ever thought of such wild, lawless doings as these, and of their consequences—overt crime or concealed vice—will pause over the writings of the sentimentalists ere they accept domestic happiness, superior content, and cheerful sense of duty as the prevailing spirit of middle-class life among persons of modest fortunes in England during the past half-century, in order that they may point to our island as a place now rotting under the wrecks and ruins of a healthier, simpler society. But enough in speculation on a picture, for the accuracy of which many besides ourselves could vouch.—It was by recognizing the traces of such influences on the writers of the "Bell" novels that, during the hot dispute concerning their authorship which prevailed for a while in London, we were satisfied that the writers of those tales were Northern folk,—and not, as some maintained, *this* Babylonian novelist in a mask, or *that* brilliant woman of society. Further, apart from the education of wild scenery and strange neighbours, the Brontë children were disciplined by some singularities, such as possibly will not find place in this land of ours, to constrain and damage the girls of a coming generation. Their father (we only follow Mrs. Gaskell's lead in speaking historically of one who yet lives) was a handsome, clever Irish clergyman—their mother was a lady belonging to the far west, the county of Cornwall, which, with its picturesque scenery and its quaint family histories,—its methodisms and its miners, and its superstitions and its wreckers,—teems,

even to this day, with varieties of English character. The harsh northern climate, possibly the air of Haworth parsonage, where every breath seems to have been drawn in the midst of a fat graveyard, proved deadly to the delicate western woman. She died young, leaving behind her six little children, five girls and a boy. Her husband seems from the moment of her death to have retired into a grim stoicism, equivalent in some of its results to thoughtless cruelty. Having summoned an aunt from Cornwall to take care of his girls, he thenceforward withdrew into his parochial duties and solitary pursuits and habits of his own, took his meals by himself, and, being obliged, in those wild days, among those wild people, to pay his pastoral visits on the moors armed with a pistol, resolved to make his children, like himself, hardy "and indifferent to the pleasures of eating and dress." More ungentle than *Dr. Primrose*, whose sly annihilation of his daughter's "wash for the face" no reader of 'The Vicar' will have forgotten, he thrust their shoes into the fire when they were too gay in colour—he had ere this, in a fit of rage, cut their mother's favourite "Paduasoy" gown into shreds). His manner of teaching, too, was no less characteristic—here reprinted from a memorandum furnished by himself—

"When mere children, as soon as they could read and write, Charlotte and her brother and sisters used to invent and act little plays of their own, in which the Duke of Wellington, my daughter Charlotte's hero, was sure to come off conqueror; when a dispute would not unfrequently arise amongst them regarding the comparative merits of him, Bonaparte, Hannibal, and Cæsar. * * I frequently thought that I discovered signs of rising talent, which I had seldom or never before seen in any of their age. . . . A circumstance now occurs to my mind which I may as well mention. When my children were very young, when, as far as I can remember, the oldest was about ten years of age, and the youngest about four, thinking that they knew more than I had yet discovered, in order to make them speak with less timidity, I deemed that if they were put under a sort of cover I might gain my end; and happening to have a mask in the house, I told them all to stand and speak boldly from under cover of the mask. I began with the youngest (Anne, afterwards Acton Bell), and asked what a child like her most wanted; she answered 'Age and experience.' I asked the next (Emily, afterwards Ellis Bell), what I had best do with her brother Branwell, who was sometimes a naughty boy; she answered, 'Reason with him, and when he won't listen to reason, whip him.' I asked Branwell what was the best way of knowing the difference between the intellects of men and women; he answered, 'By considering the difference between them as to their bodies.' I then asked Charlotte what was the best book in the world; she answered, 'The Bible.' And what was the next best; she answered, 'The Book of Nature.' I then asked the next what was the best mode of education for a woman; she answered 'That which would make her rule her house well.' Lastly, I asked the oldest what was the best mode of spending time; she answered, 'By laying it out in preparation for a happy eternity.'"

In pursuance of this Spartan mode of instruction, the poor children, — brought up in this ungenial climate (where the Cornish aunt suffered so much from chill that she had the habit of putting on pattens to mount the stairs), and exposed to the charnel breath of a churchyard, which is described as breeding perpetual influenza and fever,—were not allowed to eat animal food. It was no wonder that the girls all became delicate, unhealthy and spiritless,—that the Author of 'Jane Eyre' never attained her full growth, and that her elder sisters proved not vigorous enough to resist the dirt, neglect and misery of the foundation-school at Cowan's Bridge, to which they were sent, but died there,—this being one of the first experiences of life, it may

be, which made its print on the mind of Charlotte Brontë.—Another phase of their training, common to children who have few playfellows, was less inauspicious. They caught up from the newspapers names, thoughts, and fancies concerning the interests of the great world (how remote a fairy land!) with precocious eagerness and prejudice. They became eager partisans in politics. They began for their own entertainment to make plays and to dream dreams, precursors of those which one day were to bring their names out of obscurity. Before Charlotte was fourteen she had filled twenty-two volumes with manuscript of an excruciating smallness,—as a fac-simile assures us,—consisting of tales, verse, and conversations, in which it is characteristic to see how perpetually the Duke of Wellington figures in imaginary adventures. This resolution to be something, and by aid of fancy to hold some communion with the bright and distant world,—the exercise of strong family affections, and a sense of duty, the abiding strength of which in one so physically feeble, so heavily tried, and so incessantly tempted by a wild imagination as she, is most touching,—furnished all the materials for happiness that this remarkable woman enjoyed, till the short period of rest arrived, which was early closed by her death. Every intellectual acquisition was made doubly difficult to her by narrow fortune and bad health. She seems, moreover, in some passages of adventure, calculated to try the courage of one so timid and who had stirred so little from home, to have been only protected from accident by her own resolution to acquire, to endure, and not to lean heavily on her family. With the view of making herself independent by tuition, she managed for herself that residence in Brussels which she subsequently turned to the uses of fiction in 'Villette.' It was not till the schemes of being a governess and of opening a school in junction with her sisters successively disappointed expectation that she seems resolutely to have set herself to consider what public use she could make of her acquisitions and experiences. The story of her own and her sisters' authorship was told by herself in the remarkable Preface which she prefixed to their *Remains*,—and there, too, in language as nervous as it was affecting, we were informed that just at the moment when (as it were) the gate seemed unbarred, when the sunlight was beginning to stream in, first one life-companion and confidential friend and then the other was carried away. But not till now has the world learnt that the efforts by which this indomitable will at last reached its aim were made while Miss Brontë was ministering to her father under the heavy affliction of blindness (since relieved), and during years while her heart was torn with anxiety on behalf of her brother,—a man who became a drunkard, to drown the remorse consequent on a wrecked life. We are forced to point out that such wreck was prepared for, if not rendered inevitable, by the alternation of household severity and neglect, which seems to have distinguished the education of a strongly-characterized and original family of children, but such pain as may be given is not of our seeking. Mrs. Gaskell has told the whole dismal story, without hesitation or suppression, too emphatically for any one dealing with it to forbear from comment.

The public know from Miss Brontë's own pen how she entered public authorship, and the tales by herself and her sisters are too fresh in every one's remembrance to make it necessary to return to them critically. It is enough if we say that almost every incident and character in them was studied from life. In 'Shirley,'—that Yorkshire novel, curious as a compound of

poetical passion with the commonplaces of rough life,—Miss Brontë herself owned to her originals, some of whom, too, knew that they sat to her for their portraits. Here is a Haworth anecdote too characteristic to be passed over.—

"The helplessness of an animal was its passport to Charlotte's heart; the fierce, wild, intractability of its nature was what often recommended it to Emily. Speaking of her dead sister, the former told me that from her many traits in Shirley's character were taken; her way of sitting on the rug reading, with her arm round her rough bull-dog's neck; her calling to a strange dog, running past, with hanging head and lolling tongue, to give it a merciful draught of water, its maddened snap at her, her nobly stern presence of mind, going right into the kitchen, and taking up one of Tabby's red-hot Italian irons to sear the bitten place, and telling no one, till the danger was well-nigh over, for fear of the terrors that might beset their weaker minds. All this, looked upon as a well-invented fiction in 'Shirley,' was written down by Charlotte with streaming eyes; it was the literal true account of what Emily had done. The same tawny bull-dog with his 'strangled whistle,' called 'Tartar' in 'Shirley,' was 'Keeper' in Haworth parsonage; a gift to Emily. With the gift came a warning. Keeper was faithful to the depths of his nature as long as he was with friends; but he who struck him with a stick or whip, roused the relentless nature of the brute, who flew at his throat forthwith, and held him there till one or the other was at the point of death. Now Keeper's household fault was this. He loved to steal up-stairs, and stretch his square, tawny limbs, on the comfortable beds, covered over with delicate white counterpanes. But the cleanliness of the parsonage arrangements was perfect; and this habit of Keeper's was so objectionable, that Emily, in reply to Tabby's remonstrances, declared that, if he was found again transgressing, she herself, in defiance of warning and his well-known ferocity of nature, would beat him so severely that he would never offend again. In the gathering dusk of an autumn evening, Tabby came, half triumphantly, half tremblingly, but in great wrath, to tell Emily that Keeper was lying on the best bed, in drowsy voluptuousness. Charlotte saw Emily's whitening face, and set mouth, but dared not speak to interfere; no one dared when Emily's eyes glowed in that manner out of the paleness of her face, and when her lips were so compressed into stone. She went up-stairs, and Tabby and Charlotte stood in the gloomy passage below, full of the dark shadows of coming night. Down stairs came Emily, dragging after her the unwilling Keeper, his hind legs set in a heavy attitude of resistance, held by the 'scuff of his neck,' but growling low and savagely all the time. The watchers would fain have spoken, but durst not, for fear of taking off Emily's attention, and causing her to avert her head for a moment from the enraged brute. She let him go, planted in a dark corner at the bottom of the stairs; no time was there to fetch stick or rod, for fear of the strangling clutch at her throat—her bare clenched fist struck against his red fierce eyes, before he had time to make his spring, and, in the language of the turf, she 'punished him' till his eyes were swelled up, and the half-blind, stupefied beast was led to his accustomed lair, to have his swelled head fomented and cared for by the very Emily herself. The generous dog owed her no grudge; he loved her dearly ever after; he walked first among the mourners to her funeral; he slept moaning for nights at the door of her empty room, and never, so to speak, rejoiced, dog fashion, after her death."

We have purposely, in dealing with this book, confined ourselves to the influences which made the success and marred the happiness of its subject. We can have less to do with that brief, better time during which Miss Brontë enjoyed the fruits of her hard-earned success, and shall thus pass over her London visits and London correspondences, since they are sure to be read. Yet her letters are in meaning so honest, in style so terse, in experience so limited, in appreciation so shrewd, that we cannot quit

these volumes without offering a passage or two from them. It appears that a literary friend, by way of training and taming the Author of 'Jane Eyre,' had recommended to her a course of "Miss Austen's novels." The following tells the result of the experiment.—

"I had not seen 'Pride and Prejudice' till I read that sentence of yours, and then I got the book. And what did I find? An accurate, daguerreotypic portrait of a commonplace face; a carefully-fenced, highly-cultivated garden, with neat borders and delicate flowers; but no glance of a bright, vivid physiognomy, no open country, no fresh air, no blue hill, no bonny beck. I should hardly like to live with her ladies and gentlemen, in their elegant but confined houses. * * * Now I can understand admiration of George Sand; for though I never saw any of her works which I admired throughout (even 'Consuelo,' which is the best, or the best that I have read, appears to me to couple strange extravagance with wondrous excellence), yet she has a grasp of mind, which, if I cannot fully comprehend I can very deeply respect; she is sagacious and profound;—Miss Austen is only shrewd and observant."

Here, again, is a more touching passage belonging to the period of fame (1849), written when Miss Brontë was the one survivor of the six who had

filled one house with glee.—

"My life is what I expected it to be. Sometimes when I wake in the morning, and know that Solitude, Remembrance, and Longing are to be almost my sole companions all day through—that at night I shall go to bed with them, that they will long keep me sleepless—that next morning I shall wake to them again,—sometimes, Nell, I have a heavy heart of it. But crushed I am not, yet; nor robbed of elasticity, nor of hope, nor quite of endeavour. I have some strength to fight the battle of life. I am aware, and can acknowledge, I have many comforts, many mercies. Still I can get on. But I do hope and pray, that never may you, or any one I love, be placed as I am. To sit in a lonely room—the clock ticking loud through a still house—and have open before the mind's eye the record of the last year, with its shocks, sufferings, losses—is a trial."

Here is a bit of plain speaking, flung out and penned to a male correspondent, and an influential critic, by a timid, shrinking woman, to whose reserved delicacy of manner all must bear testimony who chanced to meet her, and who dreaded strangers so severely that illness and sleeplessness followed the excitement of the gentlest encounter with those who were the most anxious to spare her gentleness.—

"I will tell you why I was so hurt by that review in the '—'; not because its criticism was keen or its blame sometimes severe; not because its praise was stinted (for, indeed, I think you give me quite as much praise as I deserve), but because after I had said earnestly that I wished critics would judge me as an *author*, not as a woman, you so roughly—I even thought so cruelly—handled the question of sex. I dare say you meant no harm, and perhaps you will now be able to understand why I was so grieved at what you will probably deem such a trifle; but grieved I was, and indignant too. There was a passage or two which you did quite wrong to write. However, I will not bear malice against you for it; I know what your nature is: it is not a bad or unkind one, though you would often jar terribly on some feelings with whose recoil and quiver you could not possibly sympathise. I imagine you are both enthusiastic and implacable, as you are at once sagacious and careless; you know much and discover much, but you are in such a hurry to tell it all you never give yourself time to think how your reckless eloquence may affect others; and, what is more, if you knew how it did affect them, you would not much care."

There is inexperience—and something beyond the fearlessness of inexperience—in the foregoing extract. In truth, this complex woman of genius seems to have devoted so much honourable energy to subduing the difficulties of a blighting life and a cruel position as never to

have had time or power to come to an agreement with herself. It would have been impossible, we conceive, to represent to her the light in which a series of novels, all the heroines of which fall in love before they are fallen in love with, appear to many lovers of fiction.—

"One day, during that visit at the Briery when I first met her, [writes Mrs. Gaskell] the conversation turned upon the subject of women's writing fiction; and some one remarked on the fact that, in certain instances, authoresses had much outstepped the line which men felt to be proper in works of this kind. Miss Brontë said she wondered how far this was a natural consequence of allowing the imagination to work too constantly; Sir James and Lady Kay Shuttleworth and I expressed our belief that such violations of propriety were altogether unconscious on the part of those to whom reference had been made. I remember her grave, earnest way of saying, 'I trust God will take from me whatever power of invention or expression I may have, before He lets me become blind to the sense of what is fitting or unfitting to be said!'"

Protracted life and success, and increased experience with what is best in society (not what is most convenient in observance), might have ripened, and mellowed, and smoothed the creations of this singular novelist without destroying their charm of force and individuality. But conjecture stops at the grave-side. At the time when "the silver lining of the cloud" began to show itself, when domestic cherishing and prosperity seemed to await her after so many hard, dark, cruel years, the end came. All this is gently and sadly told by Mrs. Gaskell, with whom the task has been a labour of love (a little, also, of defence),—and who, we repeat, has produced one of the best biographies of a woman by a woman which we can recall to mind.

The Testimony of the Rocks; or, Geology in its Bearings on the two Theologies, Natural and Revealed. By Hugh Miller. (Edinburgh, Shepherd & Elliott; London, Hamilton & Co.)

A painful interest attaches to this volume. The author spent a part of the last day of his life in correcting its last pages for the press. The public, in fact, was made aware of the existence of the work at the very time of the death of its author. Such circumstances may well disarm criticism. The close of the work and the death of its writer occurring so closely together have led to the very general inference, that the production of this work led to that overwrought state of mind of the author which ended in his destruction. We think this is not borne out by the character of the work or the nature of its contents. By far the larger proportion has been some time before the public in other forms; and in no portion of it do we find evidence of labour such as would break down a mind like that possessed by Hugh Miller.

Those who are acquainted with Mr. Miller's previous writings will know what to expect in this 'Testimony of the Rocks to Natural and Revealed Religion.' Of course, all departments of human knowledge may be thus pressed into an argument in favour of particular views; but it has been especially the privilege of geology in these latter times to be the battle-field of the theologian with the man of science. It is not within our province to enter into the discussion of the relative merits of geological and theological views of the age of the earth, or the period of time which—

Brought death into the world, and all our woe.

We may, however, call attention to the different views taken by geologists and theologians of the Bible account of Creation. There are in the English Church men who believe in the literal

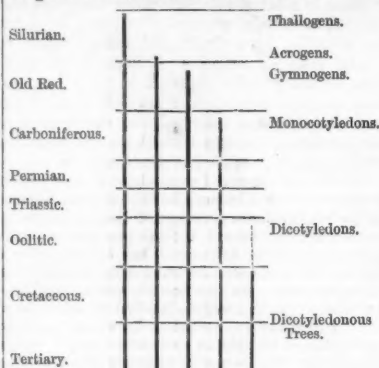
interpretation of the first chapter of Genesis,—who assert that the world is not more than six thousand years old, and that the phenomena which appear to be the result of millions of years of change were all produced by the Flood. This school has at the present day few public advocates. There is the school of Pye Smith and Buckland, who believe in the great antiquity of the earth, and that the Bible records only a finishing act of creation, and that the "days" of creation of the Bible are only natural days of twenty-four hours. To this school Mr. Miller formerly belonged. There are also those who are of opinion that the Bible records the successive acts of creation, and that the "days" of the Bible are unmeasured eras of time. It is to this school that Mr. Miller belonged at his death; and this book, his last legacy to humanity, is an attempt to make the rocks of the earth bear their testimony in favour of his latest belief. Here is the statement of his views:—

"It will be seen that I adopt, in my third and fourth lectures, that scheme of reconciliation between the Geologic and Mosaic Records which accepts the six days of creation as vastly extended periods; and I have been reminded by a somewhat captious critic that I once held a very different view, and twitted with what he terms inconsistency. I certainly did once believe with Chalmers and with Buckland that the six days were simply natural days of twenty-four hours each,—that they had compressed the entire work of the existing creation,—and that the latest of the geologic ages was separated by a great chaotic gap from our own. My labours at the time as a practical geologist had been very much restricted to the Palæozoic and Secondary rocks, more especially to the Old Red and Carboniferous Systems of the one division, and the Oolitic System of the other; and the long extinct organisms which I found in them certainly did not conflict with the view of Chalmers. All I found necessary at the time to the work of reconciliation was some scheme that would permit me to assign to the earth a high antiquity, and to regard it as the scene of many succeeding creations. During the last nine years, however, I have spent a few weeks every autumn in exploring the later formations, and acquainting myself with their peculiar organisms. I have traced them upwards from the raised beaches and old coast lines of the human period, to the brick clays, Clyde beds, and drift and boulder deposits of the Pleistocene era, and again from these, with the help of museums and collections, up through the mammaliferous crag of England, to its Red and its Coral crags. And the conclusion at which I have been compelled to arrive is, that for many long ages ere man was ushered into being, not a few of his humbler contemporaries of the fields and woods enjoyed life in their present haunts, and that for thousands of years anterior to even their appearance, many of the existing molluscs lived in our seas. That day during which the present creation came into being, and in which God, when he had made 'the beast of the earth after his kind, and the cattle after their kind,' at length terminated the work by moulding a creature in His own image, to whom he gave dominion over them all, was not a brief period of a few hours' duration, but extended over mayhap millenniums of centuries. No blank chaotic gap of death and darkness separated the creation to which man belongs from that of the old extinct elephant, hippopotamus, and hyena; for familiar animals such as the red deer, the roe, the fox, the wild cat, and the badger, lived throughout the period which connected their times with our own; and so I have been compelled to hold, that the days of creation were not natural, but prophetic days, and stretched far back into the bygone eternity. After in some degree committing myself to the other side, I have yielded to evidence which I found it impossible to resist; and such in this matter has been my *inconsistency*,—an inconsistency of which the world has furnished examples in all the sciences, and will, I trust, in its onward progress, continue to furnish many more."

Of course every one will receive Mr. Miller's

conclusions with the respect due to his great geological knowledge and evidently sincere conclusions.

The Rocks, however, in Mr. Miller's estimation, bear testimony to another theology, to a plan and method of Creation which may be studied without the Bible, although Mr. Miller has tried to harmonize it with a Scriptural theology. This department of his subject will be more interesting to those who are content to leave the interpretation of Scripture as a thing apart, and to study geological phenomena alone. On this point a controversy is waging. Although the Author of 'The Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation' has been put out of court as having no claim to be listened to, where the dignified interests of truth are concerned, yet there are those who believe that the grand facts in the history of the earth's changes and the creation of its living inhabitants indicate progress. On this side Mr. Miller ranges himself. He is in good company for names: Owen, Agassiz and Sedgwick are to be found on his side. On the other hand, we have Lyell and the late Edward Forbes maintaining that the facts are insufficient to support a positive theory of progress. Edward Forbes maintained that, as far as the molluscous invertebrate animals were concerned, there was no indication of advance in creation from the Silurian to the present era. Sir Charles Lyell believes man to be an exceptional case, but sees no reason why the remains of chimpanzees should not be found in the Lower Silurian rocks, and triumphantly points, in a Supplement to the last edition of his 'Elements,' to the footsteps of a turtle found in the Silurians of Canada. Mr. Miller opens his work with the Palæontological History of Plants. With a rare eloquence he discourses on the history of their development; and whatever allowance is to be made for further discoveries, no one can doubt that present evidence supports the theory of progress. The following diagram illustrates the author's views:—



Geologic [Thal. Ac. Mon. Gy. Dic.] arrangement.
Lindley's [Thal. Ac. Mon. Gy. Dic.] arrangement.

In reference to the last great creation of plants on the surface of the earth, Mr. Miller has the following passage, which will at once afford an illustration of the method and aim of his argument:—

"The oak, the birch, the hazel, the Scotch fir, all lived, I repeat, in what is now Britain, ere the last great depression of the land. The gigantic northern elephant and rhinoceros, extinct for untold ages, forced their way through their tangled branches; and the British tiger and hyena harboured in their thickets. Cuvier framed an argument for the fixity of species on the fact that the birds and beasts embalmed in the catacombs were identical in every respect with the animals of the same kinds that live now. But what, it has been asked, was a brief

period of three thousand years, compared with the geologic ages? or how could any such argument be founded on a basis so little extended? It is, however, to no such narrow basis we can refer in the case of these woods. All human history is comprised in the nearer corner of the immense period which they measure out; and yet, from their first appearance in creation till now they have not altered a single fibre. And such, on this point, is the invariable testimony of Palæontologic science,—testimony so invariable, that no great Palæontologist was ever yet an asserter of the development hypothesis. With the existing trees of our indigenous woods it is probable that in even these early times a considerable portion of the herbs of our recent Flora would have been associated, though their remains, less fitted for preservation, have failed to leave distinct trace behind them. We at least know generally, that with each succeeding period there appeared a more extensively useful and various vegetation than that which had gone before. I have already referred to the sombre, unproductive character of the earliest terrestrial Flora with which we are acquainted. It was a Flora unfitted, apparently, for the support of either graminivorous or herbivorous quadruped. The singularly profuse vegetation of the Coal Measures was, with all its wild luxuriance, of a resembling cast. So far as appears, neither flock nor herd could have lived on its greenest and richest plains; nor does even the Flora of the Oolite seem to have been in the least suited for the purposes of the shepherd or the herdsmen. Not until we enter on the Tertiary periods do we find Floras amid which man might have profitably laboured as a dresser of gardens, a tiller of fields, or a keeper of flocks and herds. Nay, there are whole orders and families of plants of the very first importance to man which do not appear until late in even the Tertiary ages. Some degree of doubt must always attach to merely negative evidence; but Agassiz, a geologist whose statements must be received with respect by every student of the science, finds reason to conclude that the order of the Rosaceæ,—an order more important to the gardener than almost any other, and to which the apple, the pear, the quince, the cherry, the plum, the peach, the apricot, the victorine, the almond, the raspberry, the strawberry, and the various brambleberries belong, together with all the roses and the potentillas,—was introduced only a short time previous to the appearance of man. And the true grasses,—a still more important order, which, as the corn-bearing plants of the agriculturist, feed at the present time at least two thirds of the human species, and in their humbler varieties form the staple food of the *grazing* animals,—scarce appear in the fossil state at all. They are peculiarly plants of the human period."

The second lecture is devoted to the Palæontological History of Animals. The same ground is gone over with the forms of animal life. Each successive stratum, when its fossil letters are dug out and read, affords the same lesson for the animal as the plant. From a sketch of the animal life of Europe just preceding man's arrival, we select the following:—

"The group of mammals which, in Europe at least, immediately preceded the human period seems to have been everywhere a remarkable one; and nowhere was it more so than in the British Islands. Our present mammaliferous Fauna is rather poor; but the contents of the later deposits show that we must regard it as but a mere fragment of a very noble one. Associated with species that still exist in the less cultivated parts of the country, such as the badger, the fox, the wild cat, the roe, and the red deer, we find the remains of great animals, whose cognomens must now be sought for in the intertropical regions. Britain during the times of the boulder clay, and for ages previous, had its native elephant, its two species of rhinoceros, its hippopotamus, its hyena, its tiger, its three species of bears, its two species of beavers, its great elk, and its gigantic deer. Forms now found widely apart, and in very different climates, meet within the British area. During at least the earlier times of the group, the temperature of our island seems to have been very much what it is

now. As I have already had occasion to remark, the British oak flourished on its plains and lower slopes, and the birch and Scotch fir on its hills. And yet under these familiar trees the lagomys, or tailless hare, a form now mainly restricted to Siberia and the wilds of Northern America, and the reindeer, an animal whose proper habitat at the present time is Lapland, were associated with forms that are now only to be found between the tropics, such as that of the hippopotamus and rhinoceros. These last, however, unequivocally of extinct species, seem to have been adapted to live in a temperate climate; and we know from the famous Siberian specimen, that the British elephant, with its covering of long hair and closely felted wool, was fitted to sustain the rigours of a very severe one. It is surely a strange fact, but not less true than strange, that since hill and dale assumed in Britain their present configuration, and the oak and birch flourished in its woods, there were caves in England haunted for ages by families of hyenas,—that they dragged into their dens, with the carcasses of long extinct animals, those of the still familiar denizens of our hill-sides, and feasted, now on the lagomys, and now on the common hare,—that they now fastened on the beaver or the reindeer, and now upon the roebuck or the goat."

The last two lectures of the work are devoted to the less known fossil Floras of Scotland. The substance of these lectures was delivered as a paper to the Meeting of the British Association at Glasgow. It was received there as a most important and valuable contribution to a department of local Palæontology, that had hitherto received but little attention. Many new facts are added; and the geologist will undoubtedly regard this part of the volume as by far the most important portion of the book. Many new fossil plants from the Old Red Sandstone and Oolites of Scotland are here described and figured for the first time. It is not, however, dry. Fossil species, however long extinct, live again in Mr. Miller's pages. His fossil fishes swim and gambol as though they were creatures of to-day, and were called sharks and rays instead of Pterichthyes and Holoptychiuses; whilst his vegetable Cyclopteruses and Didymoclenas shoot and blossom and wave in the winds as though they were plants of to-day. We cannot close these pages without the deep feeling of regret that the vigorous hand and brave intellect that are so conspicuous in every page should have so suddenly and painfully ceased to work. We commend the book as a fitting memorial of the mind of a man remarkable for his self-culture, literary ability, accurate science, and manly assertion of his convictions of the truth.

Three Dramas—[Drei Dramen]. By Elise Schmidt. (Berlin, Allgemeine Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt; London, Thimm.)

We should be sorry to appear uncivil,—but, truth before politeness, Frau (or Fräulein) Schmidt! The first of these dramas, 'Der Genius und die Gesellschaft,' is intended to show, in the example of Lord Byron, the conflicts of "Genius" with "Society." But neither "Genius" nor "Society" is brought before us; we see only the caricatures of both. Every allowance may be made for the waywardness of Byron's genius,—but to represent the poet as Fräulein Schmidt, even in the fullness of her admiration, has represented him in this play, is more than we can be expected to put up with. Where has our fair author made her studies of society—before all things of English society? She will pardon us, if, without entering into an analysis of her drama, we throw out, quite at random, some observations for her benefit, as they are suggested to us by her bold frescoes. Lord Byron (with your permission, Frau Schmidt!), besides being a "genius" and a

great "poet," was an English gentleman: consequently, first, did not make dramatic finales to the discourse of his acquaintance by winding them up with the discharge of percussion-caps; secondly, was not in the habit of discharging pistols into the ceiling of his drawing-room, to rouse the domestics, when they did not answer the bell; thirdly, did not swear by "Sapperment"; fourthly, did not, when Sheridan, bawling out, "Sherry, sherry!" and singing with a cracked voice,—

"Vertrunken hab' ich Geld und Gut.
Nun sitz' ich dahier mit Schwermuth,
Und warte auf die Consti—ähler,"

had fallen down, dead-drunk, to the ground, order his servants to "Carry this ignoble wreck of an otherwise honourable individual out of my presence!"; fifthly, did not, as part-proprietor of Drury Lane Theatre, receive young *débütantes* at his house who wished for his protection; sixthly, nor, on that protection being interpreted otherwise than he could have wished by the public of a theatre, is it likely that he would have harangued pit and boxes on their perverse mistake; seventhly, when the interesting *débütante* goes mad, and Byron consequently intends to destroy himself, he (and not only in his quality of an English gentleman) would have found great difficulty in suiting himself with a precipitous cliff overhanging a raging sea in sight of London as a fitting locale for the accomplishment of his intention; but, having found such a cliff, he, eighthly, was not likely to be dissuaded by a pilot or fisherman; and, ninthly, certainly did not take that fisherman's hint to go with him to Greece on the spot, there—to be shot in battle! N.B. When English gentlemen call upon a lady, they do not ask for claret and champagne to drink her health. But enough, and jesting aside! It is a dangerous task to found a work of fiction on the history of a popular man of yesterday,—on the history of a poet like Byron, whose thoughts and doings, whose noble aspirations and whose shortcomings, whose every joy, and tear, and sorrow we know, as it were, by heart from his own revelations, as well as from the records of his contemporaries. We have made ourselves an ideal picture of such a man, which we fondly enshrine in the most sacred recesses of our hearts, and which we feel grieved to see disfigured and profaned by clumsy or tasteless hands. Poetical licence, taken with figures of this kind, is always objectionable. At least it calls for more delicate handling than is met with in the crude scenes before us.

The volume, besides 'Genius and Society,' contains two more dramas,—'Macchiavelli,' and 'Peter the Great and his Son.' We confess that, after 'Genius and Society,' we have not had the courage to read them.

The Angler in the Lake District; or, Piscatory Colloquies and Fishing Excursions in Westmoreland and Cumberland. By John Davy, M.D. (Longman & Co.)

THERE is something at once singular and undeniable in the fact that nearly all anglers, when they exchange the rod for the pen, write amusing books. Usually, these agreeable volumes are not merely of technical or scientific interest to the brotherhood of anglers exclusively, but they are, in most cases, attractive to the general reader. The reason perhaps is, that to the river-side the angler takes a mind well furnished with rich and varied lore, and that in his contemplative pursuit and its gentle excitements, he has leisure for thought, space, if we may so speak, wherein to turn over his memory, and opportunities to arrive logically and deliberately at conclusions that may not be disputed. The soldier in a battle knows little

of what is going on beyond the circle of a few yards around him, but the spectators quietly seated on some "coign of vantage" look over the field and are able to calculate its chances. In some such sense, the angler, who is not the fool placed by the moralist at one end of the "stick and the string," is like the spectator of a fight. He is removed from the immediate din of the fray, and while he throws his fly or watches his float, his mind weighs subjects calmly,—and, with such healthy influences as the musical ripple of the river, the scent of the meadows, a heart that balances his head, a sky not too beautiful for his purposes, and above him the uncontaminated air, he catches not only fish, but happy thoughts and clever suggestions, and original ideas; and these, at his desk, he moulds into admirable, gossiping, and useful books, as Dr. Davy has done in the case of the one now before us.

Here we have him sparkling with table-talk at home, and generously putting a liberal share of good things into the mouth of "Amicus," with whom "Piscator," who, of course, is the Doctor himself, holds colloquy. And thence they go equipped, and we with them, to fishing in the mountain tarns, and picturesque rivers, and still more picturesque lakes of Westmoreland and Cumberland. And excellent company are the three, Amicus, Piscator, and Reader. We name the last, although he does not enter into the *dramatis persone*, as recorded by the author,—for this reason, that where two men are discoursing profitably and amusingly, they cannot have better company than a third who is but too happy to enact the part of a gratified listener. In these angling expeditions "Reader" will find himself well rewarded for the amount of pedestrian exercise he is made to go through. The way is lightened by excellent discourse on scenery and incidents, and on matters local, piscatory, and general. Therewith we have a cheerful colloquy called 'Sunday and Sunday Musings'; and the only fault of the book is, that it leaves us with an uneasy desire that Heaven had made us only anglers, with a lease of life as extended as Methuselah's,—a very foolish wish, but Dr. Davy is responsible for it.

Tourists in Germany pay for Johannisberg and Liebfrauenmilch which they have not tasted; and here is something to remind them that there are similar deceptions at home:—

"Amicus. How good are these potted fish which I have been enjoying along with your eulogy of the district! Are they the famed charr of your lake, or trout? One pleasant property belonging to them is their freedom from bones. Is this in consequence of solution in the process of cooking, or one of the felicities specially belonging to a fish of your favoured country?—Piscator. You are not serious, I know, in asking the latter question; but I will answer you seriously. As to your first question, were you at an inn, the waiter probably would call the fish charr, the charr being in greater estimation, especially for potting; but if you inquired of the cook who prepared them, and she would tell the truth, most likely you would be informed that they are trout, such as you have been eating. Know that a large proportion of the so-called potted charr is trout; the distinction is difficult; and if the trout be of good quality, it is not, when thus prepared, inferior to charr. As to your second question, if you carefully examine the fish you are eating, you will find that it retains its bones; but that, instead of being hard and resisting, as they originally were, they are now soft and yielding. This change is the effect of the cooking,—of the baking process by which the animal matter, the cartilaginous portion of the bone, has been rendered almost gelatinous. It is by an analogous process that bones have been softened so as to admit of being easily chopped and divided for agricultural use, viz., by steaming or boiling under pressure."

Dr. Davy gives testimony in favour of the

independent spirit of the northern peasantry; he has faith too in their simple honesty. One of the reasons why they are thus distinguished will be found in the subjoined extract:—

"*Amicus*. You spoke of the Lathkin as too strictly preserved. That surprises me;—I mean the accomplishment of the thing, being told by you of the difficulties attending it here in your Lake District. Pray how is it effected?—*Piscator*. What is difficult in Westmoreland, almost impracticable, is easy in Derbyshire. In the one county—ours—landed property is much more divided than in the other; and the yeomanry class, under the designation of statesmen, is still a large one, though their number is diminishing. In consequence, perhaps, of there being few great properties here with manorial rights, the rivers and lakes have been considered in a manner free; and not only have the small farmers, but also the labouring men, whether in village or country, indulged themselves in angling, affording proof how general is the taste for it. In the latter county, on the contrary, this taste is checked; the landed properties are large; for instance, the river, the Lathkin mentioned, and the adjoining larger ones, the Wye and the Derwent, run through the domains of two great proprietors, the Dukes of Rutland and Devonshire. The aristocratic feeling is strong for the preservation of game; it is almost a distinctive mark; no right than that of fishing and shooting is more jealously maintained. Get permission, if you can, to wet a line in the Lathkin, and be assured you will not be half an hour, whether late or early, on its banks, without having a visit from a keeper, and probably from another and another in the course of the day, who will require the production of your credentials, and inspect them most inquisitorially. As to the labouring men thereabouts, fishing they never think of; they might as well think of doing any other impossible thing. Not only, if detected, would they be subject to fine or imprisonment, but they would be sure to be sent out of the country, being so much at the mercy of the great landlords. Even were an angling rod found in their cottage, they would have to rue the discovery. So lost are they to all interest in the sport, that I never saw a passing labourer stop to watch my doings, or to inquire after my success.—*Amicus*. Such exclusiveness is almost to be regretted. I fear in Derbyshire, at least, the different classes are too wide apart, and that the peasantry have not that kindness shown them, which, as fellow-men, they are entitled to, and the exercise of which would be for the advantage of all concerned. Such a state approaches too nearly that of serfage, as serfage does too nearly that of slavery. I, for my part, would rather live amongst your freer peasantry with very indifferent angling, than in those princely territories under such absolute rule and restricted water privileges. Surely the character of the peasantry must suffer."

No doubt that it seriously suffers; and it will continue to suffer as long as the bird which flies wild above the hungry peasant's head, the hare which crosses his path, and the fish that swims by him—food cast by God amid the hungry, which is on the properties of half-a-dozen different men in a day, and which is alternately the property of each man on whose estate it happens to be for the moment—is never, even when it is to be found on a common, the property of the famished rustic who needs it most. It would be easy to frame Game Laws which should protect the rights of landlords while they allowed the chance of an occasional dinner to the labourer. There would be fewer poachers and more game. Meanwhile, the following trait will probably startle a few who may have imagined the Lake district to be another Arcadia:—

"The Lake-poets, I believe, were not of the district; respected in their adopted country, as they all were, it was, I am assured, rather as men than as poets. You will smile at what I am about to mention,—and perhaps with better knowledge may question its truth,—how a farmer's wife, a shrewd woman in her way, when one of these distinguished

men was taken to his last home,—on the family of the deceased poet becoming the subject of conversation,—naïvely remarked, she supposed Mrs. —, the widow, 'would carry on the business.' Such was her view of the divine art."

We conclude with a specimen of the chat when angling is over and the reel of discourse is running out. *Piscator* adds the following to the literature of the mysterious:—

"It was when I was at College, and engaged in chemical studies. Reading, reclining on my sofa, and it was by day, I saw a platina crucible which I valued falling from the adjoining table. I sprang up to try to save it, but grasped only air; no crucible was there, neither fallen, falling, or on the table; it was, as I before said, a spectral crucible. Next, of a person; this I witnessed when still a young man; and it was in Kandy, in Ceylon, and in mid-day. Reading at a table before an open window looking into a garden, I saw, on looking out, a gentleman, an acquaintance, a man of singular appearance, and like no one else, whether in figure or dress, pass before me. I fancied he had come to pay me a visit, but he did not come in; then, I supposed he had mistaken the door, and had gone to the next; I sent my servant to see; no, he was not there, nor had he been; there was a sentry at the outer gate; I sent to know if he had gone out; the reply was, he had not come in; I sent then to his house to inquire where he was, and the answer returned was, that he was then in bed, his habit being to sit up during the greater part of the night, and to be a-bed during a good part of the day. Now, suppose this gentleman had been found dead in his bed, how impressive would have been the coincidence! what a capital ghost-story would have been realized! So singular were the habits and appearance of this gentleman, so lank and shadowy his form, so spiritual his nature, that a friend of mine to whom I related my experience, jocosely said, 'I do not believe in your philosophical explanation; rest assured that our acquaintance, at the time you saw him, was abroad in the spirit, luxuriating in his higher existence.'"

Why not? Was not *Hermotimus* abroad in the spirit, when his wife burnt his dull corporeal substance at home? And how many, like that unlucky ancient, are soaring gaily abroad in soul, while detained bodily and dully, at their own hearths! With Dr. Davy's book, even the philosopher of Clazomenæ might have passed a pleasant evening by the side of his tender *Lalage*.

A Ramble through the United States, Canada, and the West Indies. By John Shaw, M.D. (Hope.)

Travel and Recollections of Travel; with a Chat upon Various Subjects. By Dr. John Shaw. (Saunders & Otley.)

Dr. Shaw announces that, in addition to these 'Rambles,' he has published 'A Tramp to the Diggings,' and "several pieces of music for the flute." The first page of his diary suffices to show that this confession is made in all simplicity. Simplicity is the attribute of Dr. Shaw. He travels through the New World with sublime self-love, and cares not how he exhibits it. He assumes, by turns, a tone of philosophic irony, of parental rebuke, of patronizing apology; and he garrulously discourses on every possible topic with that serene facility which marks the contented mind. Not once, when little unpleasantnesses occur, does he suspect himself in fault. He chides, and forgives, and forgets, and the matter is a bygone, though duly recorded. Meanwhile, of information connected with any part of the American continent or the Atlantic islands, his book contains very little. The poverty of the substance agrees with the mediocrity of the style, the substance being adulterated with small generalizations, as the style is disfigured with vulgarities, intended to be humorous.

Eleven or twelve years ago, we infer—the book

being undated—Dr. Shaw travelled to Liverpool by railway, three strangers sharing the same carriage. Not one of them spoke during the journey; and Dr. Shaw, "wishing to see the extent of Johnny's stupidity," kept silence also, without thinking that each of the gentlemen might have determined to see the extent of the stupidity manifested in another quarter. At all events, this was not the best mood in which to start upon a Transatlantic ramble. When once afloat, the roar of the ocean-wave inspires him, sometimes with magniloquence, sometimes with satire,—the magniloquence applying to the billows, and the satire to the passengers, for the majority of whom Dr. Shaw conceived a truly amiable contempt. They disgusted him, in fact, by swallowing "large clots of roast beef to such a degree that had the animals been divested of life, one might have concluded that they were getting stuffed for some museum." The Americans must have been flattered when they found that a chiel so polished and so witty was taking notes among them. At Boston his observations began, the costume of the ladies reminding Dr. Shaw of "Gallia's daughters, rather than the descendants of Albion"; and the first time he heard a gong he "thought it must be a young earthquake, suddenly gifted with the power of muttering trifling and softly accentuated sentences." The meteor brightens as it flies. "Ever cautious," Dr. Shaw made it a rule "to address all individuals as if they belonged to the higher walk of life"; indeed, he admired many things which might have irritated a less placid traveller,—for a gentleman placed the leg of a chair on his foot, a boy thrust both knees against his back, and servants were nowhere obsequious.—

"Should these remarks meet the eye of an American, he may probably class me with Trollope, and others of her school, who have written the black side of American character, with a view to offend and wound the feelings of a people whom I look upon as most assuredly related to myself, and by whom the great achievements of civilization have been so successfully effected; and I feel a deep gratitude (as every Briton ought to do) for their having extended the English language and happiness to twenty millions of individuals, chiefly descended from the race that now occupies the shores of Great Britain: and I hope, as long as I live, to feel grateful and proud to remember them."

—The foregoing is a specimen of the lucid way in which Dr. Shaw explains himself. Beyond Niagara, he fell in with a hospitable Scottish lady.—

"She requested me to go to the church on the Sunday, and join the choir with my flute. I there met the rustics of the wood, who seemed to gaze with intense interest at the black round limbs of my flute, plentifully tipped with silver; and they appeared much surprised at some of the tones it sent forth. The reader may imagine the difficulty in which I was placed, not having previously joined the rustic rehearsal. However, all went pretty well. After performing a chant in common time, I remarked that one bar contained only three crochets or their equivalents. The answer of the leader of the choir was—that 'that was the way they always played it.' This certainly did excite my risibilities, notwithstanding the sacredness of the place."

In Canada, it was painful to see the sons of gentlemen in bar-rooms "forced, by the democratic spirit that prevails, to submit to be treated as equals [by persons] who, from their manner and bearing, would look much better in the stable or behind a table in the capacity of groom or waiter." At Hamilton it was even more disgusting, when a fire broke out in the town, to be pressed into the public service, and compelled to handle a bucket. "Not that I feared a little hard work, or was ashamed to be seen bearing a hand among the lower orders

for so laudable a purpose as that of extinguishing a fire." At Lorette, the Indians pleased him, especially a mother with richly-tinted skin, whom he playfully asked—What she would take for her child? "I have no doubt," she replied, in French, "that you are very rich; but you have not money enough to buy my child." Soon afterwards, this pleasant impression was defaced by the impudence of a colonial boy at St. John's, who took Dr. Shaw's brandy-and-water from a mantel-piece, and drank a part of it.

From the less frivolous chapters of the book we select a paragraph or two of present interest.—

"I visited the prison of Philadelphia, where I fell in with the warden, one of the old school of Quakers. This is one of those institutions of which America may feel justly proud; for it was she who first originated the prison discipline—a system which has for its objects the amelioration of the condition of the prisoners of all grades and of every kind of crime, by means of education, religion, and kindness. The prisoners are allowed to work; for which they are paid, after doing a certain quantity for the establishment. The cells, instead of being small and confined, similar to many other prisons, were wide and large enough even for a short promenade; and it contains rooms and apparatus suited to the task and trade of the prisoner. Here is a moral guardian, whose office it is to converse with them kindly, and who, on their entrance, presents them with a Bible, and endeavours by every possible kind means and manner to reclaim them from their immoral and careless condition. A schoolmaster is employed, also, to teach them reading, writing, and arithmetic. Attached to each cell is a long kind of court-yard, in which they are allowed to walk and breathe fresh air, by a door communicating with it from the cell itself. Every facility is afforded them for following out any amusing and harmless employment; and, to show that they may be brought to pursue little pastime accomplishments, one cell presented a very remarkable appearance of stained yarn; there were, I suppose, fifty to sixty specimens of patterns on the walls, so nicely executed as to resemble paper of different colours, in imitation of flowers and various other objects. They were also allowed the use of baths; and each individual is compelled, for the sake of cleanliness, to take it once a fortnight."

There are some politicians in the Old World who will not be displeased to hear from a New-World patriot that England is "an incorrigible, insatiable, unappeasable, unsatisfiable, unresting, never yielding, always grasping, never receding, always encroaching, unconscionable bloody pirate."

The remainder of the volume is confused and dull. It is difficult to discover the object of Dr. Shaw's elaborate parenthesis on education and politics, which runs through several chapters. The book is at once superficial and pretentious.

In this second narrative of travel, Dr. Shaw is discursive without limitation. The reader is caught up in a revolving storm of gossip, and whirled from the Prairies to the Lincolnshire coast,—from the pine woods of Norway to New Zealand, to the Jura, and to Dijon. Dr. Shaw, moreover, is at times a musical critic; next he practises medicine upon his readers; then reads him a few chapters of various history, a speech of Burke, or Chatham, or an American protest; but he is chiefly occupied with his recollections, egotistic, conversational, critical. We are delighted by a full and particular account, with flute-like variations, of "a gentleman in a plaid dress"—patronymic not mentioned; but Dr. Shaw assures us he is "a well-known man," and "related to two of the greatest names of the nineteenth century." On manners, the writer discourses largely. He once "paid a visit to one of the greatest lords

of the Midland Counties, who, in the absence of the servant, in one of the most magnificent houses in England, reached out the wine himself, placed the sponge-cake and fruit upon the table, moved the chairs, and stood behind me with the decanter in his hand, and helped me like a common servant." What a Boswell is here—shorn of his beaver, and painfully articulating in obsequious prose! Obviously Dr. Shaw does not expect to be ridiculed. He should not publish his recollections.

Ceylon, Past and Present. By Sir George Barrow, Bart. With a Map. Murray.

"In January, 1657, the Ann frigate, of London, commanded by Capt. Robert Knox, sailed from the Downs, in the service of the East India Company, bound for Fort St. George; and, after trading for more than a year, from port to port, in India, the vessel was lading its goods to return to England, in November, 1659, in the road of Matlipatam (Masulipatam), when a mighty storm so disabled the ship that she could not proceed on her voyage to England." The agent at Madras, or Fort St. George, sent the vessel—which is the subject of Sir G. Barrow's somewhat cumbrous opening sentence—to Trincomalee, in Ceylon, to be repaired. In those days Ceylon was a *terra incognita* to the English, whose earliest settlement, at Arnegon, on the neighbouring coast of Coromandel, was but of thirty-two years prior date. Capt. Knox, not being versed in the wiles of the natives, was led into a snare by the King of Kandy, and captured with his son and eighteen of his crew. He paid for his credulousness with his life, being carried off by fever not long after he was made prisoner; and his son gives a piteous account of his death and burial, and the proposal of the natives to assist at it, by dragging the corpse "by the neck into the woods, with a great rope they used to tie their cattle withal." Robert Knox the younger, however, who seems to have been a worthy, pious, and somewhat superstitious man, lived on, was well treated with his fellow prisoners by the King, and finally escaped to the Dutch fort of Arrepa, or Arippe, on the 18th of October, 1679. He wrote a very faithful account of his captivity, valuable from its truthfulness, and entertaining from its simplicity; and it is this dish that Sir G. Barrow serves up with comments and a supplement. Knox's narrative had been republished entire, in 1817, by Philalethes, as the Rev. Mr. Bissett chose to call himself; and we confess our belief that it does not gain in interest by being exhibited in small excerpts, pieced together by a running commentary or summary. In this shape, it resembles those woods at Colombo described by Mrs. Heber, of bare stems of trees joined together, but strangled, by huge parasitical plants.

The supplementary part of Sir G. Barrow's little volume,—in which he describes the present flourishing state of Ceylon, and gives a brief description of remarkable places, and a still briefer historical epitome,—is interesting, and the map is so good that it would atone for a thousand and one faults if there were that famed Oriental number in the book. Without looking for the thousand, we will cite the one, and that is with reference to the devil worship, to which even the Singhalese incline, but which is the religion of the Tamilians. It should have been especially noted that this has nothing to do with Brahmanism or the religion of the Aryans, and did not so much as spring from it as a corruption. It was the original belief of the Scythian aborigines before the nation professing the Brahminical creed entered

India, and the bloody sacrifices to Kali or Durga and all the sanguinary abominations of which Sir E. Tennent speaks, were, in all probability, borrowed from it.

The statistics furnished by our author supply some pleasing facts. Ceylon had a revenue of 476,273*l.* in 1854; and 70,664*l.*, the surplus over expenditure, was added in that year to 30,000*l.*, a previous saving, so that the colony is free from debt, and has commenced a reserve fund for emergencies. The coffee planting, which declined in 1845 owing to commercial panic, and nearly succumbed in 1847 under a combined invasion of rats and bugs, was never so flourishing as now. The yield in 1854 amounted to 483,205 cwt. of the declared value of 972,462*l.*, and the crop of 1856 promised to be the largest ever known. The tobacco cultivation is most flourishing; and even the pearl fisheries, which had been discontinued for eighteen years, were recommenced in 1855 with decisive success, and every prospect of a large and regular return in future. At the same time the educational and missionary movements are no whit behind the progress made on the continent of India. Such returns allow us to conclude Sir G. Barrow's work with much satisfaction, and are the most pleasing extracts we can make from it.

Anthony Burns; a History. By Charles Emery Stevens. (Boston, Jewett & Co.)

Autobiography of a Female Slave. (New York, Redfield.)

Kansas; its Interior and Exterior Life. By Sara T. L. Robinson. (Boston, Crosby & Co.; London, Low & Co.)

THE works before us throw a light on the nature of the struggle which is now beginning to convulse America, and which, having once begun, can never cease until the question of Slavery is worked out. There no longer remains any possibility of compromise; but the prospect is a fearful one, "and the end is not yet." The story of Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave, is an authentic, but confused and ill-arranged, narrative, by an eager partizan, whose excess of zeal prevents him from speaking intelligibly. The details are amplified to diffuseness; but they confuse the reader from the absence of all perspective in the arrangement. The story begins, in the middle of things, with the arrest of Anthony Burns, as a fugitive slave, in Boston, Massachusetts, May, 1854. The account of the trial is confused. It is like a tumult in the street, where the eye-witnesses are the last people who can understand the meaning of what is going on. An attempt was made, by a body of the citizens, to rescue Burns before the trial came on. It failed; and, after a judicial inquiry, where the Judge allowed his own bias to appear in a manner which, to an Englishman, seems wonderful, the claim to the recaptured slave was pronounced to be fully established, and the luckless man was delivered over to his master. We recommend all who read the book to commence with the early life of Burns,—which is the second part of the work. They may thus be able to follow events in something like their natural order. The history of Burns as a slave is extremely interesting; and it has a healthy, life-like look, which stands in curious contrast to the highly-wrought, sentimental declamations of fictitious slavery narratives. Burns was possessed of remarkable energy, ability, and address. From early youth he entertained the project of escaping from slavery. He had an intense desire for instruction; and, by performing antics and drollery for the amusement of the children of the person to whom his master had hired him, he induced them to teach

him to read and spell. His owner was in the habit of leasing Anthony out to different persons at so much a year. Anthony made "the resolution never to abide long with the same master,"—so that, when he should escape, there might be less chance of identifying him. The following is a curious illustration of a phase of slave life:—

"Meeting his owner, Suttle, near the close of the year, the latter greeted him with compliments.—'Well, Tony, Mr. Brent speaks very well of you. He likes you so well that he has hired you for another year.'—'But, Mas'r Charles, I have n't hired him,' said Anthony, with the confident tone of a slave conscious of standing well with his master.—'What's the matter? Has n't he treated you well?'—'Yes, mas'r, but—' Some reason, though of course not the real one was assigned.—'Well, it can't be helped now, for I've agreed to let you stop with Mr. Brent; and besides, he pays more for you than he did last year.'—'Jes you say, mas'r. The woods is big enough to hold me.'—The argumentum *sylva* is a prevailing one with the slaveholder. Col. Suttle yielded, and the bargain was broken up."

Anthony Burns contrived to learn not only to read, but to write. He was an intelligent, valuable servant, and remarkable for his faculty of telling the truth. Clearly, he was not a man to allow himself to be detained in slavery. At one time, however, he was assailed by conscientious scruples as to the right of a religious slave to run away from his owner. The case of Hagar, who was ordered by the Angel to return to her mistress, gave him great perplexity; but he balanced the case of St. Paul and Onesimus against the Angel and Hagar, and concluded that he should be quite justified in running away as soon as he could. With the assistance of a friendly sailor, he was concealed in the hold of a sailing-vessel bound for Boston. He suffered greatly on the voyage from cold, starvation, and sea-sickness; but, at the end of three weeks, the vessel reached Boston. Anthony got ashore unobserved, and easily obtained employment, so soon as he was sufficiently recovered to work. He bore the terrible reverse of his recapture with great firmness, and endured four months' imprisonment in a loathsome jail with a lofty patience, which showed that he still retained the better part of freedom—the element by which alone a man can be truly free. He was sold finally to a slave-dealer, named M'Daniel, for 905 dollars. This real slave-dealer may stand as a set-off against the Legrees and Tom Gordons. He was a fine fellow. The beautiful mob-element came into play to prevent the sale; and, whilst Burns stood upon the block, he was in imminent danger of his life from those who were furious that he had escaped. M'Daniel, however, was quite able to hold his own, but "he was obliged to remove his obnoxious slave by night." M'Daniel had an iron will, which was law; "but he could appreciate and honour manly qualities, and he made it a point of honour to fulfil his engagements." He treated Burns well, and Burns served him faithfully. Anthony's northern friends discovered whether he had been taken, and wrote to his master, offering to purchase him. An answer was promptly returned, that he might be bought for 1,300 dollars. The sum was raised, and M'Daniel prepared to keep his agreement. We extract the following passage both as a specimen of the book and as a curious insight into the American freedom of a slave state:—

"It was at no small risk to himself that he was about to set at defiance the public sentiment of the South by sending Anthony back to the North. Monday morning found master and slave on their journey northward by rail. Before they had proceeded ten miles, M'Daniel's apprehensions were realized. Through the carelessness or treachery of

a friend whom M'Daniel had made a confidant, it became known that the obnoxious fugitive was on board. The passengers were quickly in a tumult, and it was proposed to stop the train and put the 'boy' out. The conductor protested that had he known in the outset who Anthony was he would not have permitted him to enter the cars at all. The firmness of M'Daniel, however, held the mob spirit in check, and Anthony was at length suffered to proceed without further molestation. On arriving at Norfolk, they immediately went on board the steamer bound for Baltimore. Leaving Burns in the vessel, M'Daniel went back into the city to transact some business. Meantime the mischievous passengers of the railroad train had circulated the news of Anthony's presence. The waspish little city was at once thrown into angry commotion and forthwith swarmed in a body on board the vessel. There, on returning soon after, M'Daniel found his man Anthony surrounded by the chivalry of Norfolk, and half dead through fear of their threatened violence. Sending him below deck, M'Daniel faced the excited throng. They demanded that he should forego his purpose, and offered him fifteen hundred dollars for his slave. He declined the offer. They then pressed him to name his own price. His reply was that he had agreed to take Burns to Baltimore, and he intended to keep his word if it cost him his life. They then attempted to move him by intimidation, but this only roused his spirit. For an hour and a half, with pistol in hand, he kept them at bay. At last, he was allowed to depart on giving assurance that if the Massachusetts purchasers failed to keep their appointment, he would immediately return and dispose of Burns at Norfolk."

Fortunately for Anthony, his friends were punctual. After a few technical difficulties interposed by the law, the transaction was concluded, and Anthony Burns departed a free man. It would be scarcely prudent for him to venture into a slave state; but he is living happily in one of the Northern States as a regularly ordained minister of the Free Black Church. There is a curious chapter concerning what befell the Judge who surrendered Burns. It makes us rejoice that we do not live under the rule either of American law or American justice, in cases where popular opinion is enlisted.

The 'Autobiography of a Female Slave' is a volume of high-flown sentimentality, mixed up with ghastly and minute details of the floggings and brutalities to which slaves are represented as exposed. The "Female Slave" declaims in the "Ercles' vein," and appears to be the embodiment of the popular ideal of "a tragedy queen." It is a foolish, exaggerated, nonsensical book, and presents a remarkable contrast to the true story of Anthony Burns.

'Kansas,' by Mrs. Robinson, the wife of "Governor Robinson," contains a great deal of interesting information about the country, which she describes as a paradise of beauty and salubrity. Her descriptions of the early days of her emigrant life are vivid and amusing; but the political events being narrated as they took place day by day have all the fierce tumult and confusion of a party struggle in a half-civilized country. It was a case of civil war between the free-soilers and the pro-slavery men, both parties being equally ready with their bowie knives and revolvers. The following incident is characteristic:—"Several pro-slavery men, chiefly from Missouri, assembled in the vicinity of the tent, and kindly notified to Dr. Robinson 'that if he did not remove the tent in thirty minutes they should.' The reply was, 'If you molest our property you do so at your peril.' The citizens of the settlement gathered to witness what would be done, and waited patiently for the half hour to expire. At last one asked another, 'Whether it would be best to hit the first man who attempted to remove the tent, or to fire over his head?' The reply

was, 'I would be ashamed for the rest of my life to fire at a man and not to hit him.' Of course the tent was left in peace. During the progress of the election for members of the state-senate, the confusion and lawlessness are represented as something terrible, "Governor Reeder having been loudly threatened with assassination unless he granted the certificates of election examined the papers with pistols cocked near him." All this is narrated journal-wise, as going on side by side with the daily rough-and-ready life of settlers, it reads like an authentic record of facts as they occurred, but facts require time and distance before they can be understood, and, in spite of the minuteness of the details, the general reader will only gather a confused idea of the course of events in Kansas. There is a description of the attack upon the Town of Lawrence, and "The reign of terror in Kansas,"—the free party getting the worst in the struggle. We had marked several passages for extract, but they are so involved with the general story that we could not detach them with any advantage. Mrs. Robinson is an intrepid woman, who is quite equal to any emergency, domestic or political, and her book will be a contribution to the history of the struggle. It requires, however, digesting and arranging, and, above all, *condensing*, for it is diffuse and at times declamatory, beyond even the permission of an American authoress. Mrs. Robinson writes with "the natural vehemence of the female character," but always in a healthy and honest spirit.

MINOR MINSTRELS.

Fancies and Feelings. Collected and Edited by Henry Parkinson, Barrister-at-Law. (Dublin, M'Glashan & Gill.)—We would not be thought to inculcate the doctrine that a parent ought to be ashamed of his own offspring, if we have a commendatory word for Mr. Parkinson, who, diffidently collects and edits his poems rather than appear on the title-page as author. In pleading for them at the critical bar, Mr. Parkinson does not own them; possibly he might think that an air of orphanage about them would be all the more interesting to us, and touch our kindly sympathies. Truly they are nothing to be proud of. But the Preface is too like the Poems for us to mistake the relationship. We should think there are very few "who have leisure to read such writing in this age of utility." The verse is of that tolerable kind which is "intolerable to those who think and suffer." Young and sentimental maidens may be excused for writing such in Albums when they languish in some dim dream-land of the Ideal and overflow with the "gushing" affection they are ready to lavish on a lover or a lap-dog. But to find the same unbearded soul-sighing in a bearded body, and in a public way, is not quite so excusable. We suppose Mr. Parkinson to be a man, seeing that he is a barrister-at-law, therefore we need have no hesitation in telling him he has no poetic gift whatever. If he does not know it, he must be told. No one has any right to stop people whose time is precious, unless he has something to say. If he have nothing to say, let him keep silence. If he can show us how life has gone with him, and give adequate expression to what he has known or all have felt, we shall be among the most willing of listeners. Thousands of people have strong feelings who are unable to translate them into spoken thought. The poet does this for us. It is no disgrace to fail in attempting to do this; but it is quite necessary to know what are our qualifications for the attempt, and our chances of success, before a good aspiration grows into a perverse habit.

The Norman Invasion, and The Day of Rintory: Poems. By a Bowman. (Richardson Brothers.)—It is too late in the day to follow in the footprints of Scott in ballad poetry. He reaped his harvest-field pretty cleanly, so that Prof. Aytoun, who has it all to himself, will have to labour hard if he is to live by the gleaming. Else, there is considerable spirit in these two poems, and an evident predilection for ballad verse. Had the author been a bowman in the old time, we doubt not that he would have sent the shaft home. We feel an indication of this in his lines. There is metal in them; but it needs a longer welding on the anvil before he can hope to send the poetic shaft right home to the mark straight over the heads of our thronging multitude of Minor Minstrels. We give an extract from 'The Day of Rintory.' The changes in the measure are not skilfully managed, but here and there the lines are picturesque and effective. At the close of his last hot and bloody day, cool and "bloody Clavers" lies dying in the gloom.—

There is a gathering on the haugh
By the dim house of Urrard's trees;
Borne to the pass upon the breeze,
That o'er the war-field blew a cooling air,
The cry of men, the wild burst of despair,
Chills the hot cateran at his toil,
And rings a note has power to draw
The spoiler from his spoil.
Shivering, to the call they troop,
As they breathless join the group;
A Lowland horseman they can see,
Against whose boot and bended knee
The form of some great man is laid,
Wrapp'd in a clansman's chequer'd plaid.
And close there stands a tall dark horse,
Whinnying tremble on the gorse,
The breath of whose quiv'ring nostrils red,
As it stretches out its crest-fallen head,
Touches the face of him who lies as he were dead—
Fell Claverhouse discharg'd by lead.
His last brave word went forth as reel'd
The war around: "How goes the field?"
"Well for my king! It matters not to me!"
And never more to man spoke dark Dundee.
Then rose again the bitter cry
Of the clansmen to the calm cool sky;
Beneath the starry, moonless cope,
They bear their general up the vale's dim slope.
His wan face to the stars
To his last field his feet,
The dark mover of dark sears
Suffers the forced retreat.
Wrapp'd in his mort-cloth plaid, in stirless gloom,
Passive the Victor goes to the victorious tomb;
Now with the burst of sorrow at its height,
Now with the trailing silence of the night.

Poems—[Poesies]. By C. F. Lerambert. (Paris, Lévy.)—Whether it be an insular superstition or not, we labour under the persuasion that our allies have fewer Minor Minstrels among their men and women of letters than we: need they grudge us the advantage? Be this as it may, the newest member of the "Caveau," on whose songs we have fallen—M. Jules Lagarde—gives us nothing in his lately published 'Chansons' (Garnier) to tempt us to loiter, nor are many words claimed for a yet newer minstrel—M. Lerambert. His muse is meditative and melancholy, rather than festive: his inspiration has not been derived from M. Béranger or Desaugiers or Bérat, so much as from Millevoye and Delavigne, and MM. Lamartine and Victor Hugo. The sentimental sadness of the modern French lyrists of the first class has, when best, too much of the musk-rose and the jessamine about it,—too sickly-sweet an air for our English lungs to breathe in easily. We have left far behind the humour of the Merrys, and Jerninghams, and Whalleys. Those to whom Cowper, and Crabbe, and Wordsworth do not suffice,—who crave stronger emotions, and will be sorrowful in their verse, scorn elegies, and must have their spice of Byronism;—but that number again is waxing few—since now if the melancholy *Jaques* rail against Lady Fortune, he must do so after the fashion of 'Locksley Hall,' not 'The Dream.' He must hearten himself up in his despair, by prophesying concerning the liberty of "the peoples,"—or the

rich-and-poor question. The lack-a-daisical school of dreamers, in short, is defunct in England; but that its members have not ceased to weep little tears, and to sigh feeble sighs in France, these 'Poems' by M. Lerambert indicate. They are gentle, gentlemanly and graceful, though they do not yield a meditation or a contemplation worth paraphrasing. They include, too, translations from Schiller and Moore, and Mr. Milnes, whose "Pine Tree and Palm" M. Lerambert seems not to have recognized as being itself a translation from one of Heine's conceits.

Sir Hieram's Daughter, and other Poems, by Robert Villiers Sankey (Hope & Co.), has nothing to recommend it beyond a fertile feebleness, and a facile knack of marshalling the veriest commonplaces in rhyme,—all of which have been used thousands of times before.—*The Mysterious Birth, Travels, &c. of Flaccus-cum-Whimsicalus: a Poem, in Two Cantos,* by Hi-Bealdare Ben-Ali (Hall & Co.), is intended to be funny, but the intention is by no means realized. We presume, from the mention of various incidents in the hero's career, that the portrait is meant for Mr. Disraeli. The style is an imitation of 'Beppo,' but the author has no one qualification for success;—neither the graceful gracelessness of manner, nor the peculiar melody of measure like talk in Italian; nor do any of the stanzas come to a climax in those happy unexpected smart turns which are essentials of this kind of verse.—*The Ruins of Kenilworth,* by Wm. Reader (Dean & Son), is a long historical and traditional narrative, in octo-syllabic verse, with several pictorial illustrations. It chronicles the memorable associations of the old castle, and some of the notes are interesting. One of the engravings, purporting to be a copy of the original fresco at Newnham Paddox, in Warwickshire, which has been destroyed, gives a distinct idea of the place in 1620.—*Secula Tria: an Allegory of Life—Past, Present, and to Come.* By Wyke Bayliss. (Bogue.)—A search after some dim personification of the "Spirit of Beauty," "Music," and the "Angel of Poesy," which three graces Mr. Bayliss has not yet found, either literally or figuratively. He hopes to reach them in worlds not realized, and trusts to meet the reader there.

NEW NOVELS.

The Eve of St. Mark: a Romance of Venice. By Thomas Doubleday. 2 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—A tale of Venice—of skiffs passing into shadows on the Grand Canal,—of unknown friends dropping doubtful hints,—of magnificent Senators,—of carved doors opening into apartments with windows of deeply-dyed glass,—of a wondrous girl, with black hair, black eyes, black lashes, symmetrical as Phryne, but unknown and mysterious in all her ways. Really, Mr. Doubleday, whom we have been accustomed to hear expounding the sins of Peel's Bank Act, the history of Finance, and the regulating principles of population, has been at work with very luxurious materials. But what might not be expected from a writer who ceases to expatiate on paper-money that he may revive old snatches of Northumbrian music? It is not surprising, then, to find an economist dipping a pencil into the rich colours of Venetian romance; but it was hardly to be expected that his attempt should prove successful. Yet 'The Eve of St. Mark' is not only well written, but adroitly constructed and interesting. Its tone is, perhaps, too gorgeous: its movement is too much that of a masquerade: there is a want of invention, perhaps, in the linked circumstances of the story; but a mystery is created, a very loveable heroine is portrayed and decked in the foreground of the drama, the fascinations of "sweet Paynim" fancies are added to cast a wild light into Mr. Doubleday's picturesque interiors;

and, upon the whole, the effect is somewhat imposing. It is to be regretted that a less repulsive catastrophe was not selected, since the martyrdom of Valérie and her father is sickening in its suggestion, and altogether disappointing to the reader. We have had many worse novels from pens practised in the art than this first romance of Mr. Doubleday's imagination, tinged with archeological study and reminiscences of middle-age mysticism.

The Second Wife: a Novel. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—In 'The Second Wife,' a second wife is quite a secondary personage. She is neither the heroine nor the principal agent in the story,—which might have been fitly named 'The Mysteries of the Turret; or, the Priests of Greystone Abbey.' For it is a tale of sacerdotal fraud; and the successive incidents are worked by means of a grand apparatus of secret doors, winding staircases, false signatures, private rehearsals of Roman ceremonies, and other powerful machines and insinuating processes by which the grand climacteric is attained. The romance, it should be said, centres around a splendid building, Greystone Abbey,—a place of Monte-Christo richness, belonging to a sickly young Earl. In the neighbourhood are situated all those eligible premises and delightful grounds, with the tenements and farms adjoining, known as Marwood and Charnwood,—Marwood being the property of Miss Georgina Bloomfield, and Charnwood, of Sir Reginald Estcourt, the experimental husband who weds the second wife. It is unnecessary to unravel the pattern of the plot,—which is singularly complex, though not very opaque,—but it may relieve some readers to know that the step-mother is not a vain, vile, harsh, corrosive embodiment of jealousy, but a sweet woman, delicately drawn. Her step-daughter, Blanche, is a character portrayed with much skill, and in tender, attractive colours. Indeed, the writer has studied human nature to more purpose than social life; for, while her dramatic personages are in every instance capable of inspiring a certain interest, her picture of modern manners abounds in magic-lantern effects, in Otranto shadows, in Persian brilliancies, in all that is unnatural and not artistic. The pleasant folks upon the stage are involved in an eddy of cross-purposes,—one, Lord St. Ormonde, loving the very girl whom he cannot marry, and another fighting for his inheritance with the Jesuits; Blanche being smitten with a soul-agony by a paragraph in a fashionable paper; Lord de Vere being kept in a state of affliction by the unfounded prejudice of his parents; Sir Percival Grant, in the Court of Chancery, unmasking his Dominican son, who expires on the spot; two or three looming lady's-maids playing the parts of snakes for Mother Church; a forged will, a fraudulent signature, and various other intricacies being wrought into the tissue. A most unaccountable recognition takes place on board a sinking ship; the heroine is rescued by her lover from the myrmidons of an Italian nunnery. The interest, in fact, is kept at high pressure; but, at the same time, the narrative begins with a dissolution of Parliament, and almost ends with an election. In point of style, the novel exhibits no little care, and some taste, although its author is excessively ornate in her recitals of ball-room epics, through which her Helen glides in a floating robe "of pink aeroplane," her hair bound with "ropes of Roman pearls," while Blanche wears a head-dress of pale seaweed, and everybody else displays something uncommonly fine. The dialogues, as might be expected, are full of elaborate pedantry, illustrating the slightest possible acquaintance with the realities of actual English life; but the story is entertaining, and sufficiently well managed to supply a conventional novel reader's fancy with an agitation occasionally warmed into excitement.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The New Zealand Settler's Guide: a Sketch of the Present State of the Six Provinces; with a Digest of the Constitution and Land Regulations, and Two Maps. By I. Rhodes Cooper, Capt. 58th Regiment. (Stanford.)—Capt. Cooper offers emigrants the advantage of his personal experience in logical and eminently practical advice. He points out to them the bearings of the land regulations in the

various New Zealand settlements; he presents them with reliable statistics in proof of the salubrity of the climate; he explains to them the machinery of the constitution to which they will be subjected; and, while he does not fail to lay before them a picture of the hardships they will have to endure as immigrants, he cheers them with the promise of a rough and hearty reception by the settlers. The country is a tempting one to Englishmen. Where the grape, and peach, and melon ripen in the open air, beside the apple and the pear—where the ploughshare can pierce the soil throughout the year—where sheep and horses flourish wonderfully—where ploughmen earn 10s. daily—where money may be safely invested at interest varying from 12l. to 25l. per cent.—and where sawyers may earn their weekly 5l. note—Englishmen who are playing a losing game at home will find a fresh and profitable field. Capt. Cooper dwells, however, like all men who have written guide-books to any of our colonies, upon the hopeless position of gentle clerks and dainty ladies cast into a settlement to shift for themselves. He warns intending emigrants against merely lady-like wives, and points, with a stern finger, to the kitchen, where the colonist's lady must inevitably figure, and master all the mystery that lies in the manufacture of a light crust. New Zealand is not the sphere for Houbigant's customers. The warning, so often sounded, and now trumpeted again, proves the melancholy frequency of the mistake. Hundreds of young fellows, fagged in dusty city offices, are inspired by pictures of the fresh sea over which they will sail to a glowing landscape, rich with fruit and flowers. And they throw aside the manifold-writer and the red-ink bottle—levy a few pounds upon their friends—disport themselves in shirts of startling patterns—provide themselves with faultless meerschaums—give a parting supper to their companions—and leave with a cheer, and the wave of a gold-laced cap, for the land of promise, that lies beyond the bright blue sea. Sea-sickness at once opens the list of their disenchantments. This list is generally a long one, closed perhaps by "that refuge for the destitute," according to Capt. Cooper, "a Government appointment, which often leaves them in a more dependent situation than they might have been in had they remained at home." It is to intending emigrants of this class that we cordially recommend Capt. Cooper's Guide, because in it they will be brought face to face with the work that New Zealand institutions will demand of them. The picture is bright enough for men who have strong muscle and stout hearts, accompanied by housewives unmindful of Berlin-wool work and life in three volumes post octavo; but it is a most doleful one for the gentility of Kensington or Fulham. We advise even this gentility, however, to judge for itself. The summary of all the colonial experience with which we have come in contact has gone to prove beyond a doubt, to our minds, that neither in New Zealand, Australia, the Cape, nor Canada, is gig-keeping a profitable employment.

The Gates of the East. Ten Chapters on the Isthmus of Suez Canal. By C. L. Kenney. (Ward & Lock.)—Mr. Kenney has been so eager to run through his subject that he has treated it in a style the reverse of satisfactory. He remarks, with reference to the project of the Suez Canal, for which he has conceived so devoted an enthusiasm, that "though the subject has been discussed by the organs of parties of the most varied opinions, there has not, up to the present day, been a single voice raised in opposition to the plan on political grounds." If such objections exist, he adds, they have been veiled with "the profoundest secrecy." These observations would seem to imply that Mr. Kenney has only recently adopted his admiration of M. de Lesseps' scheme, for by more than one "organ" objections have been raised on political grounds;—these objections, moreover, are felt by the prominent advocates of the canal, and are, also, seriously considered in England and at the Porte. No writer is qualified to take up so important a discussion unless he has followed it through its several phases. Mr. Kenney glances superficially at the general question, skimming M. de Lesseps' pamphlet, but not contributing materially to the arguments

already familiar, and, as some think, refuted. However, the main point is one of practicability; and M. de Lesseps' project will be deemed feasible—when it has been carried out.

Ages of Christendom, before the Reformation. By John Stoughton. (Jackson & Walford.)—Mr. Stoughton's retrospect commences with the thirty-first year of the Christian era, and ends with the burning of the Pope's Bull, by Luther, in 1520. The first, or formative, age of Christianity he considers to have closed with the death of the last Apostle; the second, with the holding of the Canonical Council of 325, for the authoritative declaration of orthodoxy. In the third period, consummated by the second general Council of Nicaea, the principle of tradition is proclaimed, theology becomes systematic, Church and State are organized. A fourth epoch, dating from 787, carries authority to its climax at the fourth Lateran Council;—after which agitation and reaction begin to work through a fifth era, until the portals of the Reformation are reached, early in the sixteenth century. Mr. Stoughton does not assume to have prepared a map of Christian history, marking off idealism from traditionalism, or development from reaction, with positive exactitude; but he justifies his attempt to trace certain general boundaries, and follows the progress of religious society from one stage to another in a spirit of grave and liberal investigation. We must content ourselves with stating the object and scope of the book.

Australian Essays on Subjects Political, Moral, and Religious. By James Norton, Esq., Sen. (Longman & Co.)—Mr. Norton is a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and has resided in that colony for the last thirty-four years. These Essays have been the occupation of his leisure hours. The subjects are various:—Port Jackson, the Genius of Australia, the Press of Australia, the Constitution Question, Ireland, Memory, Beauty, Eternity, Baptism, &c. Mr. Norton remembers that art is long and life short, and seldom writes more than two or three pages on the same topic. He has a fluent facile manner, he thinks seriously, he expresses himself with quiet candour, and proves his claim to rank among elegant amateur essayists. The volume is a creditable example of Colonial literature.

Light: its Nature, Sources, Effects, and Applications. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)—This work, written in an essentially popular style, will probably be read by persons who desire to obtain a conversational amount of knowledge without much labour. Like most of such works it wants exactness, and upon many points it is calculated to lead the reader away from the truth. It is to be regretted that an established Society should issue works on science which are not the productions of original investigators. However careful a compiler may be, it is almost impossible that he should be able to draw correct deductions from the facts with which he must be but imperfectly acquainted. A considerable amount of mischief is done by the promulgation of incorrect ideas, the progress of knowledge suffering actual retardation, since the public receive from such books as this conclusions which are wide of the truth. It is a practice but too common nowadays for a certain class of writers to possess themselves of the works of other men, and by altering the arrangement of words in a sentence, to put forward the thoughts as their own. This is unjust to the real labourer, who is thus deprived of his fair reward. We regret to say that this book is a glaring example of this sin,—even the principal illustrations in the work being literal copies without acknowledgment from original woodcuts, in two publications devoted to investigation on the subjects embraced in 'Light: its Nature, &c.'

A Manual of Latin Prose Composition for the Use of Schools, with a Preface. By Rev. H. M. Wilkins, M.A. (Parker & Son.)—A stepping-stone much needed between elementary exercises and selections from English authors for translation. For want of some such intermediate work, many have either never ventured beyond the writing of short sentences without any connexion, or have had to toil a long time under great discouragement and with indifferent success in attempting to pro-

duce correct and idiomatic Latin renderings of our writers. The present manual is divided into three parts—the first containing almost literal English translations of passages from writers of the golden age, to be re-translated into Latin; the second, passages from English authors, both in their original form and in an altered shape, suited for literal translation into Latin; and the third, a number of topics for original Latin composition, with references to abundant sources of material upon each. Some of the most eminent scholars and professors have contributed to the second part, which is thus rendered highly valuable. By observing how they have adapted modern English for the purposes of translation into Latin, the student may himself gradually acquire the freedom and classical taste essential to success.

A System of Mental Arithmetic. By Thomas Tate. (Longman & Co.)—This is a Pestalozzian book; and such books are always useful, as this one will be. What is here called mental arithmetic means the preliminary arithmetic which is to be taught before the children write figures. We see but one little matter to object to. Fractions are illustrated by cutting objects to pieces which have individual characters, or the character of individuals, as apples or potatoes. Now the halves, the thirds, &c. of an apple are of figures different from the whole, and though undoubtedly it is not the apple which is fractionized, but its bulk, yet the bulks of the parts differ from the bulk of the whole by other differences besides those of bulk. An apple cannot be cut into apples. Now there are many reasons why fractions should be presented as homogeneous with the unit of which they are parts; so that some simple magnitude should be taken, as length, the parts of which differ from the whole in nothing but length.

A Cyclopædia of the Physical Sciences. By J. P. Nichol, LL.D. (Griffin & Co.)—We do not read dictionaries through; but if all the articles of this one be of an average equal to the average of the score which we have examined, it takes its place at once, and of course, among standard works. And we do not doubt that it will do so. There is no special novelty of plan, and there is plenty of room for enlargement in future editions: the ground of our opinion is the excellence of the matter, the freshness of the articles, and the attention which has been paid to bringing in the most recent views and discoveries. A dictionary must contain compilation; but this is not a compilation from dictionaries. Good works have been consulted; and the writers of good works have also contributed. Sir W. Hamilton, of Dublin, Dr. Robinson, of Armagh, Mr. Archibald Smith, Prof. W. Thomson, Prof. Rankine, and others, who have made subjects their own by original investigation, have made this dictionary original by writing on their own subjects. We sincerely hope that it will have such decided success, that original investigators of all kinds will be glad to condense their own doings into a form fit for the pages of future editions, leaving the editor to deal with their articles on the points of length, expression of opinion, and addition, in his own way.

Christianity and Infidelity: an Exposition of the Arguments on Both Sides. By S. S. Hennell. (Hall & Co.)—A very mean sum of money having been offered in Glasgow for the best exposition of the arguments for and against Christianity, Miss Hennell, to our surprise, has produced an excellent epitome. Her plan is to state, in regular order,—first, the objections of infidelity to Christianity, with strictly relevant answers, in parallel pages; and second, the objections of Christianity to infidelity, to which the replies are printed in a similar manner. The contrasted pleadings are sometimes condensed, sometimes quoted; but in the attempt to fill up her scheme the compiler admits herself to have been often frustrated by the difficulty of finding answers fairly corresponding to the objections—so much easier of statement. Miss Hennell starts from that point of the discussion at which the nature and reasonableness of revelation come under view, advancing thence to the particular narrative in the Bible, as affected by internal and external evidence, and the testimony of Jewish and heathen historians; and next, considering the whole series

and is ready for delivery this day. It contains 330 pages, crown 8vo., most profusely illustrated by Sargent, Wood, Harvey, Thomas, and other artists of celebrity; and the price, 5s., places this book within the reach of all classes. An excellent Portrait, engraved by Smyth, and Coloured Map of the Route. London: Houlston & Wright, 65, Paternoster Row.

SIMONIDES MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF SIR
THOMAS PHILLIPS, BART.

Middle Hill.

I inclose a list of the-Simonides MSS., with my remarks as to those which I consider genuine or not.—

J. Chrysostomus de B. Virgine Maria, Græcæ, thk. f. ch. s. xv. ½ dk. of. 1208 pages.

A Treatise on the Laws of Greece.

Ditto on the Marriage Law of Greece.

Catalogue of Patriarchal and Archiepiscopal Seats. Formulæ how to address Archbishops, &c., s. thk. 4to. s. xv. charta bombyc.

Τὸ ἐν ἀγίοις ποσειδῶν Ιο. Archiepi. Constantinopoleos tou Chrysostomou, eis ton makarion Philogonion genomenon apo Diokolou episcopou, f. ch. bombyc. s. xv. pp. 770, but the first 98 pages are lost, and also pp. 199 to 210, 309 to 348, 363 to 408, 522 to 628, 635 to 650, 666 to 678, and 704 to 714, and all after 770. 715 to 718 are double paged, and also 763 to 770; so that there are 784 pages, minus those that are lost. The last tract is, Amphilochei Episcopi Logos eis ten Theotokon.

A Fragment of a Menologion, beginning "Autee Keerukou kai Ioulittees kai athleesii."

Cyrrillus, Episcop. Alexandrie, in B. Virginem. Athlis tes Kalliparthenou Marturos Marizees. Germanus, Archiepis. Constantinopol. in B. Virginem.

Exegesis Gregorii Theologi in Apocalypsin.

Tract on Arithmetic, s. 4to. ch. s. xvii. with an Autograph (of the transcriber, probably) at the end, pp. 208.

Nili Cabasilæ, Archiepiscopi Thessalonice, Syntagma, imperfect, 4to. ch. s. xvii. pp. 166.

Theodoros Antiochenus in Prophetas, f. ch. bombyc. s. xvi. pp. 364.

Panselinos tou Zugraphon; or, Manual of Painters, 8vo. ch. s. xviii. or xix. ½ cf. gilt.—This is probably a copy by Simonides himself. It seems to have been purposely dipped in tobacco-water to make it look old.

Meletius's History of Byzantine Painting, s. fol. V. s. . . . 53 leaves.—This may possibly be a copy by Simonides, dipped in tobacco-water and strangely used to make it look old. The work itself, I believe, has been published in French by M. Didron, of Paris.

A MS., in Arrowhead Character, on Vellum.—An evident forgery, supposed to be done by S. Three lines in Greek capitals, at the end, are half washed out, in order to make them look ancient. s. 4to. V. s. xix. 6 leaves.

Euleri Ethnica, 3 leaves, s. 4to. Vel.—This, also, I suspect to be a forgery.

Necomi Historia Byzantina, 4 leaves, s. 4to. Vel. Another forgery, probably, similar to the last. —The above two MSS. on vellum are written in the same kind of brown ink.

A Leaf torn out of a New Testament, containing the Verses relative to those who were bidden to the marriage feast but would not come. s. 4to. Vel. s. xiv.

Homeri Ilias. The First Three Books, written on a Roll of Vellum, 21½ inches long, 2½ broad.

This MS. is in a most unusual character, which induces many persons to deem it a forgery (as well as the Hesiod which follows). Some of the characters resemble those upon the Lycian monuments. The ε is exactly like that upon the Greek pottery found by Dr. Duncan M'Pherson in the graves and tumuli of Kertch, 1855-6. It is written in Greek capitals, so small as not to be read without a magnifying glass. It is also in Boustrophedon—a form, I believe, never before seen on vellum MSS., although frequent in inscriptions on marble and vases. At the head of the poem are the names of persons, supposed to be Archontes, written in fourteen columns, one letter under another, in the Chinese manner. Under these are four horizontal lines; so that the whole looks

like a temple with fourteen columns, standing upon four steps. The first lines of the poem are written (like the columns above mentioned), one letter under another, in four columns, as far as verse . . . , after which the lines run from left to right, and right to left, alternately, in Boustrophedon. This has so much the appearance of a MS. which had been long used by some person who loved to read the poet, that I cannot bring myself to believe it to be a forgery of Simonides. If it is, it is the most wonderful and successful attempt ever accomplished. The strongest part of the evidence against him is, that the man is so mysterious about his acquisition of these MSS. A straightforward, honest person would state at once, with all candour, where he obtained it, and how. With all this mystery, we are certainly tempted to say "Quid non audebit Græcia mendax?" He showed me a small leaden jar, like an ink-pot, in which he said the Hesiod was found. It had been covered with pitch, or bitumen. It is possible that such a jar, so covered, might preserve its contents for 2000 years uninjured by atmospheric action. But I have a Latin MS. which is 1200 years old, which has been exposed to all the wear and tear of human fingers, as well as atmospheric action, which is as fresh and fair now almost as when it was written, except where injured by actual water having touched it. Is it not possible, then, that this Homer may be a relic of the Alexandrian Library, which was burnt only about 1200 years since? Hear what Mr. Bowen says, in his remarks on Mount Athos:—"A great migration of monks and anchorites took place hither (Mount Athos) when Egypt, their first stronghold, was conquered by the Saracens. A large proportion of the holy exiles settled down on the peninsula of Acte, forming a society, which is utterly without parallel in all history." Is it not possible that the librarian, prior to the assault of the Caliph of Alexandria, might have put this roll, 2 inches broad, and half an inch thick, into his pocket and carried it off? Is it not possible that this roll may have been written in Lycia, and thence transferred to the Alexandrian Library? Or may it not have been written in Etruria (where we know Boustrophedon was used), and obtained by Ptolemy from that country? At all events, from whatever country it may have come, I feel almost convinced that neither this nor the Hesiod has been forged by S.; and other persons, I think, may be convinced by comparing them with those MSS. which I suspect really to be his forgeries, as in the case of the Phocylides below, and the Palæphatus and Æschylus, which are still, I believe, in his possession. Cicero speaks of having seen the Iliad written so small that it could be put into a nutshell; I presume he meant a walnut shell. Although this Homer is not so small, yet I have the whole of Anacreon, which is capable of being so inclosed.

Hesiodi Opera, i. e., Opera et Dies, Theogonia, Scutum Herculis. On Ten Rolls of Vellum, in a rather larger Character than the Homer.

The same characteristics of long usage and evident antiquity attend this MS. as in the Homer, and it is written in the same formed letters and in Boustrophedon. The length of each roll is 10½ inches, breadth 2 inches. There is a repetition of part of the Scutum Herculis, of which the old title seems to have been erased, and the following inserted, with evident tampering and interpolation, "Hesiodou Sigaloenta epee cws phoros." Then follow eleven lines in characters, which are not Greek, but resemble Arabic. Then follows the above-mentioned repetition of part of the Scutum; after which is another poem, in the supposed Arabic character, and then comes this title, in Greek, 'Hesiodou Oraï,' on the last membrane but one, which continues to the end of the tenth membrane; but the whole poem of the 'Oraï' is in the supposed Arabic character.

Anacreontis Carmina, on four skins of extremely fine and thin vellum, about 1 inch broad, and 7 inches long. This is written smaller than the Homer, and the vellum is almost transparent. The letters are so small as scarcely to be read even with the magnifying glass, but as I have read some lines of it, I know it to be Anacreon.

This MS. would undoubtedly go, with ease, into a walnut shell, and if it were doubled up, and compressed into the smallest space it is capable of, it would unquestionably go into a hazelnut shell.

Pythagoræ Aurea Carmina. This is written on vellum almost as fine as the Anacreon, on one skin about 4 inches long, and 1½ inch broad. On the dorso is a Rubric almost erased.—Neither this nor the Anacreon do I believe to be forgeries.

Tyrtei Ode. A Roll on two Skins of Vellum, 19 inches long, and 2½ broad. This I am inclined to think is a forgery of Simonides, who has here imitated the characters of Homer and Hesiod, but in a much larger hand, and in evidently more modern writing, and the ink is clearly not the same. This is in Boustrophedon, and some of the Odes are written in the form of temples, crosses, axes, eggs, &c.

Phocylidis Carmina, &c.

Aristotelis Pæan.

Rianos Cretensis peri Aphrosunees. A Roll on seven skins of vellum, 13 inches long, and 4½ broad. In Greek capitals, in the fine large hand of Simonides, and in his brown ink, which still smells strongly of the perfume in its composition.—There is a remarkable fact in this MS. that it gives the country of Phocylides, which was not known, apparently, to Fabricius. The title runs thus, 'Phokylidou Eurustheos tou Milesiou Poima Nouthetikon.' It contains also some Variæ Lectiones from the first Aldine edition, and in one instance a verse is transposed. At the end is written "Tees ieras kai Vasilikes Monees ton Thesalonikeon."

A Charter of to a Roll on Vellum, sec. 24½ inches long, and 7½ inches broad. The painting in the beginning is obliterated, apparently on purpose. This bears a suspicious look of forgery, but may possibly be genuine.

Another similar Charter of to of the same suspicious character, with a painting smeared and obliterated like the other, but which has been gilded, and the writing in both has some appearance of having been written with gold ink. On Vellum, 23½ inches by 7½, backed with cloth.

A third Charter more suspicious than the others and more obliterated. There has been a painting, but it is rubbed out. On vellum, 28 inches long by 11½, backed with cloth.

Yours, &c., THOMAS PHILLIPS.

WHERE IS DR. LEICHARDT?

Mr. S. Sidney, author of 'The Three Colonies of Australia,' read a paper at the Geographical Society on Monday week, which he had received from a Correspondent, a squatter in the Wide Bay district of New South Wales, and which embodied the opinions of several more experienced northern explorers and personal friends of Dr. Leichardt: Frederick Walker (of the Native Police), Charles Archer (of the Fitzroy), James and Norman Leith Hay, and Archibald Ferguson.—"All were agreed," says Mr. Sidney, "that there is no proof of the death of Leichardt, although nothing has been heard of him since he left Cogoon, on the 8th of April, 1848, because, as he must be living by hunting, he can only travel at the rate of three or four miles a day, and would have to leave those oases abounding with game which are frequent in the interior of Australia. Those who make this assertion have themselves lived for weeks on the produce of the woods and water-holes. They attach no importance to Mr. Hovenden Hely's report, obtained from an old Black Gin (woman), that Leichardt's whole party was cut off and destroyed at a creek 150 miles from Wandaigumbal, on the Condamine. The remains of pack-saddles brought back by Hely prove not to have belonged to Leichardt, but to two squatters, Mitchell and Headly, who lost themselves on foot in the bush while searching for 'runs.' None of the large train of bullocks and mules have returned to the settled districts, which they would certainly have done if the party

had been destroyed, not within fifty miles of a police station, according to H. Hely's theory, but within 600 miles. Both the horses of the two lost squatters were recovered by the native police. According to bush experience, when blacks attack cattle, they never get more than one or two,—the rest, with natural fear of blacks, gallop back home for hundreds of miles. In short, as no trace has ever been found of Leichardt, it is considered certain that he went at least 1,500 miles too far for any live stock to return. They consider that Leichardt probably took his last expedition on Sir Thomas Mitchell's route as far as that officer reached; and from thence would follow, on one side or other, the coast range or backbone of the Australian continent,—thus making sure of water and food for his party. That he was too practical a bushman, in an attempt to proceed westward, to push into a desert so fearfully illustrated by Sturt;—but that, having reached the longitude of Port Essington, in endeavouring to get south-west from thence he has got into some difficulty from which he cannot easily extricate himself. That the difficulty would commence south-west from Port Essington, where, as it is probably a flat country, the Expedition might have to wait for the winter or a wet season to travel,—for that, if the south-western coast is badly watered, Leichardt might be stuck fast with a desert between him and water, waiting for a wet season to travel. That he may be depending on some friendly tribe for daily food,—that Charles Archer, an excellent bushman, who was an intimate friend of Leichardt, has stated that years ago the Doctor lived for months in the power of, and depending for his daily sustenance on, Aborigines, who were at the same time at war with neighbouring squatters,—that he is probably detained in friendly captivity as a deity or curiosity, that being the prevailing feeling of the Aborigines of the interior on their first sight of a white man,—or that perhaps he is gradually finding his way back,—and, therefore, that if it took him three years to reach the part where he was stopped by a desert, it will take him more than double that time to get back, as he would have to hunt for food, and could not travel more than three or four miles a day. Under these circumstances (not expecting any results from Gregory's expedition), Mr. Sidney's correspondent suggests the following plan of an expedition in search of Leichardt, which has been matured by the most experienced Northern explorers,—explorers seeking grass and water. It is to consist of fifteen of the native black police mounted on horses, commanded by a single experienced white officer, accompanied by forty-four pack-horses, carrying the provisions and outfit, which is specified in detail. The expedition would start from the furthest pastoral station in the Port Curtis or Leichardt district (not from the coast, because the coast grasses always throw horses out of travelling condition). It would make out Leichardt's track, which the blacks would follow up like bloodhounds, and certainly recover Leichardt or some of his party, or his papers or distinct remains of him. The task would not be difficult to the black troopers,—first, because Leichardt always marked the trees of his camp; and, secondly, because his numerous cattle and mules would, after a fortnight, form into single file, and leave a distinct trail that would remain plain for twelve or fourteen years in a country unoccupied by cattle. Sir Thomas Mitchell's tracks, twelve years old, are plain to this day. Frederick Walker, of sixteen years' experience in the Australian bush, six of which have been spent in civilizing and disciplining with the greatest success the black native police, has offered to take charge of the expedition *without pay or outfit*, confident of success, and willing to risk his life to solve the mystery hanging over the fate of the great Australian explorer. The expedition would have to be rationed for one year, and met by a coasting-vessel, with provisions and clothing for a second year, at some port to be appointed by the leader of the Expedition. It is observed, what would be fearful hardships to others, to Frederick Walker with his aboriginal troopers would be merely a tedious picnic. Wherever there were grass and water there they would find food, *i.e.*, kangaroos and

small animals, parrots, wild ducks, iguana, lizards, snakes, and other reptiles, woodgrubs, crayfish, honey, wild plums, &c. Each horseman would carry nothing but his clothes, blanket, and double-barrelled carbine. The rations would consist of 5,400 lb. of flour, 1,500 lb. of sugar, 190 lb. of tobacco, and two chests of tea. Of the accompanying packhorses, 30 would carry the flour in greased canvas bags, 10 the sugar, 1 the tea, another the tobacco, a third two small tents eight by eight, and saddles, a fourth the clothing. The rations allow for breakfast and supper, *no dinner* rations unless killed in the bush. The travelling is calculated at 10 miles a day, the highest average for a grass-fed horse for 365 consecutive days. The coasting vessel would carry the second year's rations and clothing, and wait, if needful, six months after arriving at the port fixed. The charter of this coaster would cost 1,600*l.* The total estimate is in round numbers, 4,500*l.* The rations would be insufficient for white, but are sufficient for black men, who can thrive where white men would starve. The advantages of this plan are, that having no drags to impede their travelling no delay would be experienced in crossing ranges, rivers, swamps, or going round scrub, and that as the rations were consumed the pace would be rather increased than slackened. Horses are preferred to mules because sufficiently hardy, more tractable, wander less, and are special objects of the attachment of the black troopers."

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE new Parliament will be no less literary than the old. The Authors of 'Don Carlos,' 'The Lady of Lyons,' and 'Coningsby' will meet on the old benches, as well as the Authors of 'The Credibility of Early Roman History' and the 'Letters on the State of Naples.' Mr. Layard is out, for the moment, and his absence is a loss to the House, as a representative of English culture. Mr. 'Eöthen' Kinglake, however, is in, as a compensation. One advantage arising from an appeal to the people which appears to have fixed the present Ministers more firmly in their seats, is, that Literature may rely more surely on the historical work lately undertaken by the State being energetically conducted and wisely completed. The thanks of all serious readers are due to Sir Cornwall Lewis—and to Sir John Romilly—for the resolution with which the work is now being done.

Lord Breadalbane has appointed Mr. Donne, formerly librarian to the London Library, Licensor of Plays, vice J. M. Kemble. Mr. Donne has long acted as deputy-licensor,—the appointment is therefore officially right; but we confess our own opinion is, that the one office in the gift of the Crown closely connected with the drama should be held by a dramatist—of course, a dramatist retired from active stage production. Indeed, a second question arises out of such a succession. Are we to understand that in future the Licensors of Plays—like the Czars of Muscovy—may appoint their dynasties? How did Mr. John Kemble arrive at his nomination? Was it not as deputy to his father? How did he fulfil his duty? By handing it over to Mr. Donne. Is Mr. Donne's deputy to be the next Licensor? The question is not one of personal objection, but of principle; and thus, Mr. Charles Kemble's deputy's deputy can hardly be installed in the emoluments of his office without a protest.

Mr. T. S. Baynes, the well-known pupil of Sir William Hamilton, and author of 'The New Analytic of Logical Forms'; and Mr. Alexander Bain, author of 'The Senses and the Intellect,' have been appointed Examiners in Logic and Moral and Intellectual Philosophy at the London University, in the place of the Rev. H. Alford, (recently appointed Dean of Canterbury,) and Mr. Burcham.

The National Portrait Gallery Trustees have commenced their labours happily. The first picture received is the Chandos portrait of Shakespeare,—a gift. The first picture purchased is the Downton portrait of Raleigh. Thus we have at once the two foremost men of the heroic time of English history—the visible essence of all that was best in England in the sixteenth century. Add to these

works a portrait of Elizabeth, and the circle is complete,—the story of half a century is told.

The committee of the Manchester Exhibition selected Mr. Thomas Wright to succeed Mr. Kemble as Curator of Saxon and Celtic Antiquities,—but on careful inquiry into the state in which Mr. Kemble left his work, they despaired of completing it in time,—and therefore abandoned the scheme of a Saxon and Celtic Antiquities Department.

A friend gives us an amusing account of Mr. J. M. Kemble's Lectures at Cambridge 'On the History of the English Language,' to which we alluded last week as having been unsuccessful. He says:—"After making a good deal to do about them; he obtained the use of the Divinity School to lecture in, and it was pretty well crowded at the first lecture, but the Lecture itself was such a sickener and so unintelligible, that at the second myself and I think two others formed the whole audience. The appearance was so absurdly ridiculous in the large room, that Kemble gave notice, in announcing the day of his third lecture, that in future he should deliver them at his own private apartments. Meanwhile his father, Charles Kemble the actor, came to see him, and on the day fixed for the third lecture, nobody was there to hear him but his said father and me; upon which, when we had waited in vain nearly an hour for an increase of audience, I moved, and his father seconded the proposal, that instead of inflicting the lecture upon us two, the lecturer should send into Trinity College buttery, as it was then the hour it was open, and procure a quantity of ale and cheese, for the excellence of both which Trinity College was celebrated, and with the aid of these we passed the afternoon. Such was the end of Kemble's lectures."

A sale of bookbindings occurred last week. The reserved library of the late Mr. E. V. Utterson, Member of the Roxburghe Club, came under the hammer, on Friday last, at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson, and realized 4,107*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, chiefly for the bindings. The former portion of this collection sold for 4,771*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* This portion was rich in old romances, poetry, and quaint literature, several in the beautiful bindings of Grolier, Maioli, Thuanus, Count Hoyon, and other collectors of olden time. The prices were generally extraordinarily high. Boccaccio, *Il Decamerone*, the Aldine edition, with several leaves facsimiled, sold for 8*l.* 10*s.*, on account of a brace of old ornamented sides let rather clumsily into modern binding.—Dore, *L'Image de Vertu*, a specimen of Grolier binding, 5*l.*—Drayton's *Poems*, printed about 1605, 16*l.* 15*s.*—Holbein's *Dance of Death*, first edition, 17*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*—Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, printed by Pynson, imperfect, 23*l.* 10*s.*—Golden Garland of Princely Delight, an old songster, 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—Gerard de Nevers et Euriant de Savoye, Paris, 1526, 15*l.* 15*s.*—Howleglas his myerie Jestes, imperfect, 12*l.* 5*s.*—Homer's *Ilias*, Turnebus's edition in Grolier binding, 14*l.* 5*s.*, the real value of the book being the odd 5*s.*—Hore B. Marie Virginis, Paris, 1550, in Grolier binding, 14*l.* 5*s.*—Jovius de Romanis Piscibus, a shilling book in Grolier binding, of which it is a beautiful specimen, 37*l.* 10*s.*—Juvenalis et Persius, Aldi, 1535, uncut, in Grolier binding, with Thuanus's arms on sides, 23*l.*—Love's Garland, one of the chapbooks formerly sold on London Bridge, in 1674, 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—Jordan's *Royal Arbor of Loyal Poesie*, imperfect, but curious, as fixing 1663 as the date when the first woman acted on the stage, in 'The Moor of Venice,' 4*l.* 4*s.*—Merlin ses Prophetes, Rouen, 1526, 21*l.*—*Le Livre du Roy Modus*, Trepperel's edition, 28*l.*—*Atchevements* of Robin Hood, 1678, 12*l.* 15*s.*—*Officium B. Marie Virginis*, MS. with illuminations, 130*l.*—*Pierre de Provence et la Belle Maguelonne*, 18*l.* 5*s.*—*Romant de la Rose*, 42*l.*—Tindal's Translation of the Pentateuch, printed for the martyr at Marburg, in Hesse, 1530, and certainly a work of excessive rarity, 130*l.*—*Ysaie le Triste*, perhaps the rarest of the Romances of the Round Table, 43*l.* Nearly the whole of these lots went to the trade; but many of them were bought on commission. A few of the choice lots are for the British Museum.

Mr. Ingleby, in a letter too long to publish in full, answers "Indagator's" charges of plagiarism,

—by pretty nearly confessing to the accusation. He pretends, indeed, that he has improved the stolen matter, and so justified the appropriation. To this Dr. Thomson and Mr. Baynes, were it worth their while, might strongly demur. We have looked at the passages for ourselves, and find "Indagator" substantially correct. We see no possibility of gain by carrying the discussion further.

With every wish to be useful in our generation, we are obliged to decline the seductive applications of many kind friends. We shrink, for instance, from the responsibility of directing the conscience of X. Y. through the mazes of the Puseyite controversy. We may not undertake to instruct J. R. in "the easiest method of learning Greek." We fear to discuss for the benefit of Isabel the Ring-in-Marriage mystery. But more than all we hesitate to recommend to R. O. "the best work on the Systematic Study of Science,—on Physiology applied to Education,—on Euclid Simplified,—the most simple, clear, and easiest to be understood English Grammar,—the best Text-book of Logic, or Logic made Easy,—of Natural Philosophy, where the laws of nature are made transparently clear,—of Chemistry;—the best work on Instinct and Reason, positive view,—all rendered perspicuously and transparently clear,—on Death, positive view." The flatteries involved in such requests are of course pleasant enough, for we are only mortal; but our Correspondents must see that if we were to devote ourselves to their individual wants, it could only be at the sacrifice of our general duties.

M. Émile Augier, the dramatist, has been elected a member of the French Academy.

M. Dufrenoy, the eminent mineralogist, died a few days ago after a short but painful illness. He was associated with M. Élie de Beaumont in the management of the French government mines, and with that gentleman executed the geological map of France.

At one of the last meetings of the *Académie des Sciences*, at Paris, M. Guerin-Mèneville produced a number of wheat-halms of more than seven feet in height, each of them bearing several splendid ears. This fine species of wheat derives its origin from five grains that were found in an Egyptian tomb, and thus had for thousands of years been preserved from all external influence. Sown out in 1849, they grew up luxuriantly, and yielded a twelve-hundred-fold produce,—in consequence of which M. Drouillard made various comparative experiments in Southern and Central France, as well as in Brittany. In 1850, these experiments were made on a large scale, and assumed a more important character. Since then they have been regularly continued, and the results have been officially confirmed. One half of a field was sown with the Egyptian, the other half with our common wheat; the former gave sixty-fold, the second a fifteen-fold produce, while commonly a seven or eight-fold produce is considered a fair one. Sown out by single grains, the Egyptian wheat yielded a five-hundred-and-fifty-six-fold harvest. The experiments are now made in always increasing extension, and not less than 1,000 kilogrammes of "mummy-wheat" have been sown this year in the *arrondissement* of Morlaix. These remarkable facts, we should say, may furnish matter of speculation to the natural philosopher.

"The second number of the *Giambattista Vico*," says a friend in Naples, "has just made its appearance in the form of a large octavo volume, of about 157 pages. As you have been already informed, it is under the auspices of H.R.H. the Count of Syracuse; and, as a speculation, will, of course, succeed in a country where every one tries to conciliate and fears to offend Royalty, even though it wears so liberal an aspect as does His Royal Highness. It is not, however, as a pecuniary speculation that we wish to regard it, but as a periodical work, new of its kind, and holding out the promise of better things in future. The names of the contributors embrace some of the great literary and scientific celebrities of the kingdom; and amongst them, strange to say, are some who have suffered for their liberalism and their mental cultivation. The connexion, in this country, is, of course, inevitable. It will be sufficient to mention the names of Tosti and Kalefati, of

Montelassinio, of Delenzi and Raffaele Napoli—the first one of our most eminent medical men, the second a distinguished chemist,—Gasparis, the astronomer of world-wide fame; Minervini and Fiorelli, who have done good service to the cause of archaeology; Costa, well known as an eminent naturalist; not to mention others, who, in their several spheres, enjoy a high reputation. Of course, articles proceeding from the pens of such men must possess merit; but it is to be regretted that the very conditions under which the work issues render it somewhat heavy. It is not a volume that one could read as he lounges in his arm-chair; it does not touch upon any of those subjects of current interest which command the attention of all who mingle with the world. This is not the fault of the writers or the projectors, but of the lamentable position in which this country stands. Were such subjects as those discussed in English periodicals to be treated by the *Giambattista Vico*, in spite of its princely patronage, the work would be stopped in the censor's room, and the writers would be placed under the surveillance of the police. The best thing has been done, therefore, that the circumstances of Naples permitted, and measures have been taken for the circulation of ideas in a restricted circle. The first number of the *Giambattista Vico* has in its table of contents articles on 'Dante and the Nineteenth Century,' 'Gothic Architecture,' 'The Countess Matilda and the Roman Pontiffs,' 'Critical History of Works on Zoology and Palaeontology published in Naples from 1851 to 1856,' 'Notes on Palaeontological Discoveries made in the Kingdom in 1856,' 'Researches on the word Tari,' 'Notes on the Application of Science to Neapolitan Arts,' 'Numerical Formule and Tables for the Solution of the Problem of Kepler,' 'On the Homography of Figures,' 'Notices of Vesuvius,' and one or two other articles. The second number offers the following articles:—'Dante (continued),' 'Montecassino and Charles the Great,' 'The Countess Matilda,' 'Thoughts on the Necessity of the Study of the History of Medicine,' 'On Arsenic and Antimony sought in Cases of Toxicology with Precise Re-action and a Simple and Ready Method,' 'Classification of a Graceful Fungus found in the Sands of Cumæ,' 'Description of some Species of the Order of Tremeloidi (Fries),' 'On the Figure of Equilibrium of an Elastic Bar without a Weight,' &c., 'Numerical Tables for the Solution of a Problem of Kepler,' 'Researches on the Nomenclature of Roman Vases,' 'Hercules and the Amazons.' I give you the table of contents of both numbers to assist in the formation of a just idea of the work itself. His Majesty, I hear, subscribed for sixteen copies of the *Giambattista Vico*,—six of which are retained for the use of the Palace and ten distributed amongst the Members of the *Accademia Pontaniana*. There was a desire felt to recommend it to the Lyceums and Colleges; but the Minister of Public Instruction first consulted His Majesty on the subject, whose answer is related to have been 'don't trouble yourself at all about it.'"

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock.—Stalls, 3s.; Arms, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every day between 11 and 4, without any extra charge. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO OF ODDITIES, with new Costumes and various Novelties, vocal and characteristic, every Evening (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office, POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William Street, Charing Cross. The Hall has been entirely re-decorated.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—C. H. ADAMS'S ORRERY. Twenty-seventh Year in London.—On MONDAY NEXT and during the week (Good Friday excepted) Mr. C. H. Adams will have the honour to deliver his ANNUAL LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY. Begin at Eight, and about Ten. Stalls, 2s.; Boxes, 2s. 6d. and 3s.; Pit, 1s. Children and Schools half price to Boxes and Pit. Places may be secured at the Box Office, and at the principal Libraries.

THE GREAT TOBACCO CONTROVERSY.—Dr. SEXTON will Lecture on this important topic daily, at 3 and half-past 7 P.M., at DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 4, Coventry Street, Leinster Square. The Museum, which now stands wholly unrivalled in the world, and the rarity and completeness of whose contents have already acquired for it an European reputation, and obtained the warm commendation of the press in this and other countries, is OPEN DAILY, for gentlemen only, from 10 to 10. A new Lecture is delivered by Dr. Kahn at half-past 8 P.M. precisely.—Admission, 1s. Descriptive Catalogues of the Museum, containing Lectures as delivered by Dr. Kahn, gratis to the visitors.

EXHIBITION.—Messrs. DICKINSON'S GALLERIES of PORTRAITS, NOW OPEN. 114, New Bond Street.—Admission, 1s.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 26.—Gen. Sabine, R.A., V.P., in the chair.—The following paper was read—'On an Element of Strength in Beams subjected to Transverse Strain, named by the author the Resistance of Flexure,' by W. H. Barlow, Esq.

ASIATIC.—March 21.—Prof. Wilson in the chair.—Dr. Buist, of Bombay, gave a short account of the principal Railway Works now in progress in Western India, chiefly in reference to their moral and industrial influences upon the people of the country. Betwixt the bottom of the Bhor Ghaut and Sholapore there were at present above 40,000 natives employed, earning three or four times as much money as they had ever before received. Nothing could be more perfect than the arrangements of the contractors, nor more admirable than the conduct and characters of the Europeans connected with the concern. He illustrated the operations in the Bhor Ghaut by a collection of sketches made by himself while examining the works six weeks ago. The incline here is 15 miles in length; the total ascent, 2,000 feet; the steepest gradient is 1 in 38; the easiest, 1 in 78; the average, 1 in 40. There are twelve tunnels, one of them 437 yards in length, and three large viaducts, the arches of one being 150 feet in height, and 40 in span. The cost of this section was 63,400l., and would be completed in six years from the date of its commencement, in June, 1856. There were at present 10,000 people engaged on it. One ton of gunpowder was exploded daily,—the average charge being 12lb., fired from about 200 mines. These were exploded almost simultaneously, when the people were at dinner. Dr. Buist described the extraordinary effect produced when, in the dead stillness of noon, and in one of the most secluded and magnificent scenes in the world, every precipice, dell, and nook sent forth one magnificent burst of sound, and a deep cloud of smoke, for a time, shaded those below from the fierce rays of an Indian sun.—At the request of the Meeting, Dr. Buist promised to extend the sketch which he had now given, and to deliver a lecture on the subject at the next Meeting of the Society, on the evening of the 18th of April, when he would be prepared with drawings and plans illustrative of the scenery described and the works in progress of execution.—A sealed packet was laid on the table from Henry Fox Talbot, Esq., containing a translation of the inscription on the large cylinder of Tiglath Pileser the First, in the British Museum,—a copy of which, prepared by Sir Henry Rawlinson, had been furnished to him by the Trustees of the British Museum, with the concurrence of that gentleman. Sir Henry Rawlinson, as it was well known, was preparing for publication translations of all the more important inscriptions from Nineveh and Babylon; and the object of Mr. Talbot's version now sent was, that those persons who doubted the reality of the decipherment of these ancient monuments might be furnished with two versions of the same inscription, made in entire independence of each other. Mr. Talbot observed, that "all candid inquirers must acknowledge that, if any special agreement should appear between such independent versions, it must indicate that they have truth for their basis." For this purpose, it was important that the seals should not be broken until Sir Henry Rawlinson's translation was published. The Secretary engaged to keep the sealed packet in safe custody for this desirable object. Dr. Julius Oppert, who exhibited to the Society some specimens of the publication he is preparing in France, illustrative of the French researches in Babylonia, stated that he was now engaged upon the cylinder of Tiglath Pileser, and requested that he might be allowed to deposit his version, when completed, with the Secretary of the Society, for the object of more fully carrying out the views of Mr. Talbot, by affording three independent versions of the same document. This was assented to.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March 26.*—F. Oury, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.—The Rev. T. Hugo exhibited a large collection of Signacula, in pewter, found in the bed of the Thames.—Sir H. Ellis communicated some particulars respecting the Portrait of Henry Good, a deer-hunter of the last century, in the possession of the Treasurer.—Mr. J. Bruce read 'A Notice of Unpublished Documents relating to Thomas, Lord Buckhurst, and Recorder Fleetwood.'

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—*April 1.*—Samuel Birch, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. A. Maasson was elected a Member.—Mr. Oldfield finished his paper 'On the Temple Collection in the British Museum.'—M. Oppert, late one of the French Commission for excavating in Babylonia, read a translation he had made of the inscription on one of the cylinders discovered by Sir H. Rawlinson in the Birs-i-Nimrud, in which he considers he has discovered notices of the Deluge and of the Confusion of Tongues,—and therefore determines that this monument actually occupies the site of the Tower of Babel. M. Oppert also laid before the Society some very excellent maps he has prepared on the spot, in illustration of the topography of Babylon, which the French Government are about to publish.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*March 25.*—T. J. Pettigrew, V.P., in the chair.—The Hon. R. Temple and J. E. Richards, Esq. were elected Associates. C. P. Hodgson, Esq., Vice-Consul at Chen, was elected a Corresponding Member.—The Rev. Beale Poste exhibited various antiquities, consisting of implements, spear-heads, &c., belonging to the pre-metallic period of Britain, found in Kent; an Anglo-Saxon knife found at Barham Downs; a terra-cotta taper-stand for placing lights before pictures, dug up in Maidstone Church; a Persian sword, with inscription in Cufic characters inlaid in gold, of the date A.D. 1000; and an ancient intaglio, representing a rabbit issuing from a cornucopia, emblematic of fertility or fecundity.—Mr. Gunston exhibited two fine examples of the war axe in yellow bronze, found at Galway.—Mr. Curle laid upon the table a beheading-sword obtained from Ireland. It measures 24 feet in length, is sharp at both edges, and the hilt is decorated. It belongs to the close of the fifteenth century.—Mr. Corner exhibited some coins lately dug up in the New Kent Road (some of these tradesmen's tokens); also some pottery, a Samian Patena with stamp of AQUINTANI.—Mr. Forman exhibited the famous Gold Bulla bought by him at the late Mr. Rogers's sale, and Mr. Cumming read a short paper on the subject.—Mr. G. R. Wright exhibited a beautiful crayon drawing of a supposed portrait of James Lord Beauchamp, son of Charles the Second by Nell Gwynne.—Mr. Pettigrew gave an account of some excavations made at Caerwent, but remarked that the Venta Silurum still remained open for examination by antiquaries.—Mr. Syer Cumming read a curious paper descriptive of various articles of costume belonging to the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and exhibited some interesting examples.—Mr. W. H. Black made a report of his examination of the municipal deeds belonging to the Corporation of Wells.

ZOOLOGICAL.—*March 24.*—Dr. Gray in the chair.—The Secretary read papers, 'On the Nidification of the Wax-wing, the Lapland Owl, and Tengmalin's Owl,' by J. Wolley, Jun., Esq., and 'On the Skull of a Species of *Mecistops* inhabiting the River Binuë, or Tsadda, in Central Africa,' by Dr. Baikie.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*April 1.*—Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Members:—Messrs. G. F. Burbridge, J. T. Leather, F. A. Magnay, W. G. Merrett, J. L. Marton, J. Watney, A. Worms, G. Worms, H. Worms, and J. Young.—The paper read was 'On the Trade, Habits, and Education of the Street Hawkers of London,' by the Rev. W. Rogers. Mr. Rogers stated that his attention had been particularly directed to the costermongers of London from the abundance of them

in his parish, in the City, which, he said, scarcely contained any respectable inhabitants. They are generally most ignorant; they have scarcely any knowledge of religion; and their filthy condition of itself would prevent them going to church, even if they were so inclined. He alluded to the attempt he had himself made to reform them, which had been attended with more success than might have been anticipated. Some of the hawkers were anxious that their children should be educated, and they sent them to the schools which had been established. The adult schools were also well attended. The costermongers are, however, a peculiar class; and to induce them to attend the schools, it was necessary to adapt the hours of attendance so as not to interfere with their trade. Mr. Rogers alluded to the drunken habits of costermongers as almost inevitable from the circumstances in which they are placed; and the gin-palaces, with their brilliant illumination and their cheerful-looking landlords and landladies, offered a temptation too strong to be resisted by men and women who dwell in dismal rooms, and are incited to drink by exposure to cold. He thought it would be an important advantage if coffee-shops were fitted up with equal splendour and appearance of cheerfulness, and he recommended the establishment of such on philanthropic principles.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—*March 30.*—E. J. Farren, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. C. G. Laing was elected an Associate.—Mr. Sprague read a paper 'On certain Methods of dividing the Surplus in Life Assurance Companies, and on the Rates of Premium which should be required to render them equitable.'

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—*March 5.*—J. Percy, Esq., M.D., V.P., in the chair.—F. J. Bigg, J. Durham, W. Quin, and H. P. Robinson, Esqs., were elected Members.—Mr. Hardwich read a paper 'On the Manufacture of Collodion.'—Mr. Shadbolt made some observations on Positive Printing, with details of a new Toning Process.—Mr. Hardwich exhibited a series of small Negatives, to illustrate the effect produced by using a bath made from fused nitrate of silver.—Prince Albert presented Positive Prints of anatomical subjects.—Mr. Long (of the firm of Messrs. Bland & Long, Fleet Street) exhibited specimens of Photographic Colours prepared from pure materials.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Chemical, 8.—'On the Application of Sewage to Agriculture,' by Mr. Campbell.
- Tues.** Entomological, 8.
- Wed.** Horticultural, 8.
- Thurs.** Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'On the Laying of the Permanent Way of the Bordeaux and Bayonne Railway, across the Grandes Landes,' by Mr. Conder.
- Linnean, 8.**—'On the Dentition of the Salmonidae,' by Dr. Knott.
- Geol.**—'On the Food of the Vendace and Trout,' by Dr. Baird.
- Wed.** British Archaeological Association, 4½.—Annual General Meeting.
- Geological, 8.**—'On the Species of Mastodon and Elephas found Fossil in England,' by Dr. Falconer.
- Graphic, 8.**
- Astronomical, 8.**

FINE ARTS

The Grammar of Ornament. By Owen Jones. Illustrated by Examples from Various Styles of Ornament. One Hundred Folio Plates, drawn on Stone by F. Bedford, and printed in Colours by Day & Son. (Day & Sons.)

'THE Grammar of Ornament' is beautiful enough to be the horn-book of angels. From the blue marks on the skull of the bygone savage to all the designs treasured in the head of Mr. Owen Jones himself—still well and hearty—we have records in this volume. Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Arabian, Persian, Hindoo, Chinese, Celtic, Italian:—he extracts glories from them all, and ends by original designs, based on the severest truth of nature. The wild bramble leaf, the chestnut's fan, the honeysuckle's ringlets, all teach us to invent, to re-arrange, and not to copy. Mr. Owen Jones wishes to be the lawgiver of ornamental Art,—and we see no reason why he should not be. If the fiercest perseverance, life-long industry, and intense enthusiasm are worth anything, they will be recognized in his works. His chief canons are these:—that true

beauty arises from the repose the mind feels at the supply of a want and the removal of a desire;—that all ornament is based on a geometrical construction;—in surface decoration, that all lines should flow out from a central branch and root;—that natural objects should not be imitated, but conventionalized;—that colour is to be used to assist in developing form and aiding light and shade, while primary colours should be used in small quantities, balanced by larger masses of the secondary and tertiary.

Beginning his grand survey with the savage tribes, Mr. Jones shows that in the tatooings of a New Zealander's head preserved in the Chester Museum all the principles of the highest Art are to be found,—for Art, like love and the religious principle, are inherent in human nature. South Sea plaited straws, chequered cloths, heads of war-clubs, and canoes, are all ornamented in true taste, and according to the highest laws. Yet these designs are mere repetitions of triangular and lozenge-shaped stamps, producing a rich effect by combinations of the simplest forms. Their blacks and whites, their chocolate reds and yellows, netted patterns, spotted, crossed, and zig-zagged, are really patterns for Regent Street. Their hatchets and clubs are indented with the richest frettings and diamonded incisions. Their war-axes are ribbed and vandyked in the boldest and most massive designs,—the results of a patience equal to that of the Mediæval ivory-carver.

From the savage tribes of Otaheite and the Feejee Islands, regions of roast pig and yams, we pass to the lotus land—Egypt. Lotus leaves and papyrus stems, hawk feathers and palm branches,—all of national growth and national use,—were the bases on which were founded all Egyptian conventions. Their pillars were papyrus plants bound together,—the base, the root; the shaft, the stalk; the capital, the full-blown flower. From this lotus type of capital, by introducing circles, they obtained endless variety of forms. No nation used colour with such unsparring hand as the yellow men of the Nile. They would not have the miserable, unholy negation of colour—the stupid, unnatural vacuum—that we English rejoice in. Our black railings, buff walls, and green doors would have reminded them only of tombs. Their colours were chiefly red, blue, yellow, with black and white to mass out and give strength. The predominance of the primitive colours is the peculiarity of the early Art of all nations. The green bands, red and black feathers, the red-fire suns, and the deep blues that mark the presence of Osiris,—the vermilion bells of their capitals and the red and blue striped pillars,—are the decorations that the eyes of the Pharaohs rested on. From Egypt to Assyria is but a step in Art. In both nations we find the same daring use of barbaric masses of primitive colour and the same broad and simple effects.

Mr. Jones does not think much of Assyrian ornament; he considers it too imitative, and supposes it to be Egyptian art approaching decline. The pine-apple and the lotus were nearly all the ornamental types they used. Their reliefs are in the nature of diagrams. From some Sassanian capitals, Byzantine in outline, Mr. Jones traces all the splendid world of diaper ornament which afterwards adorned the domes of Cairo and the walls of the Alhambra. Stars and bosses, crosses of pine-cones, fans, and battlements, form the chief varieties of Assyrian ornament; yellow stars on blue grounds, blue turrets on yellow grounds, intertwining cables of blue and yellow, are the sources from which these robust workers obtained a thousand designs of conflicting beauty.

Greek art, Mr. Jones asserts, was not derived from natural inspiration, like that of Egypt, but was the development of an old idea in a new direction. It shows almost a universality of pure taste, and a high and cultivated knowledge of the laws of form. Moreover, and above all, it was progressive, and therefore went on, while Egyptian art remained conservative, defensive, and stationary. Greek art, however cultivating the beautiful, lost the symbolism which vitalizes the vast masses of Nile work. It was purely decorative, never representative, and seldom con-

structive. The Parthenon frieze, Mr. Jones says, the Greeks placed so far up that it turned to a mere diagram. There was a poverty about their representative ornaments; there are only the wave and fret, a few conventional trees, a cipher of the honeysuckle, and the beautiful but everlasting acanthus. About coloured ornament Mr. Jones has some sensible remarks. He thinks all their white marble temples were covered with colour thick as twelfthcakes. The colours are very uncertain,—one antiquary sees green where another finds blue. There is really nothing clear about it at all, and Mr. Jones's illustrations are in this instance almost hypothetical. From the Greek knotted rope ornament came the Moresque interlacing, and the Greek fret corresponds with that of the Moors, Chinese, and even the Mexicans.

That beautiful fairy world of upholsterers and upholders, Pompeii, is well ransacked by Mr. Jones, the indefatigable encyclopædist of decorative Art. The commonest combination is a black door, with red pilasters, and yellow, blue, or white pannels. The Pompeian yellow is almost orange, and the red is generally almost purple. The neutrality of colour enables the tints to be juxtaposed without discord. Mr. Jones well hints the peculiar charm of the playful, capricious ornamentation of the little town Vesuvius had a spite to. The artists invented as they drew, and their execution was light, sketchy, free, and individualized. The mosaic became the source of Eastern design.

On Roman work, as what Cromwell would have called "self-seeking," tumid, and super-florid, Mr. Jones is severe enough. The Romans piled on their architecture heaps of dead acanthus leaves, imitating closer than the Greek their general outline, but exaggerating their surface decoration. There was no fresh growth in ornamental art till the leaf over leaf was abandoned, and a continuous stem was introduced, as a base for episodes of leafage.

If Byzantine and Romanesque work was the result of the combination of Oriental and European workmen, perhaps the true Art-philosopher should prove it to be the mere effect of Mohammedan reform and Western Christian zeal. It depends on sculpture for its strong effects. It delights in broad-toothed and acutely-pointed leaves, deep-channelled, and drilled at the springings.

Arabian ornament is, as we might have suspected, a strong point with Mr. Jones, who has only just doffed his turban. Arabian art is traceable to the demands of the new civilization and wider culture that Mohammedanism introduced. The Mosque of Toloon in Cairo, erected only 250 years from the establishment of Islamism, shows a style of architecture complete in itself, and betraying no signs of direct imitation of the Byzantine. In the distribution of masses, and ornamenting the surfaces of ornaments, the Arabs never equalled the Moors. They were more monotonous, and left gaps, from mere want of invention, or, perhaps, from a greater rudeness and simplicity of taste. The twisted cord, the interlacing lines, the crossing of two squares, are the stock sources of Arab design.

On Turkish works Mr. Jones is severe. The Turks are conquerors, with adopted manners and adopted religion. Their design is leafy, straggling, and coarse. The Persians, beside them, seem poetical flower-gatherers, and the Moors female mathematicians. They are fond of coarse green and black. "They abused," as Mr. Jones says, "with enthusiastic violence, the re-entering curve. They carved the surface of their ornaments, while the more imaginative Arabs used a simple and rude feathering."

Moresque work Mr. Jones places highest of all, and, reluctantly leaving the Alhambra, passes on to the playful fancy and exquisite tulip colours of the Persian Manuscripts. The Indian and Burmese masses of ornament are compared with the Chinese; and with the Celtic divisions of the work we enter Europe. The strange Runic knots and strap-and-leather work receive a careful consideration, and in the Medieval compartment we come to the Missals and their strange enchanted world of fairy trees and birds and jewelled lacework and labyrinths. In the Renaissance we come to Raphael's modifications and dilutions of the old Roman strength and overloaded luxury. In the Elizabethan we

have the linen-work, the dull pannel-work and rapid geometries; and end with the Italian, and some specimens from nature, flattened out and curtailed for ornamental purposes.

We only fear so costly a work will rather deter than invite the general purchaser,—too expensive for the artist, too luxurious for the manufacturer, it is too technical for the Art-amateur, and too princely for the mere artistic family. We only hope that it will be soon found a necessary classic for all schools of Art and for all amateur students of Art and Architecture. The book is bright enough to serve a London family in summer instead of flowers, and to warm a London room in winter as well as a fire. It would stimulate the imaginations of all Art-designers who could be humble enough to admire and generous enough not to copy. It is an Encyclopædia of one branch of Art, and is a noble example of typographical skill and taste, and of the steel-like energy and elasticity of the author's mind. It contains the result of a life's study, aided by pupils, friends, and workmen. Years ago Government alone would have ventured on such a publication,—now it is the mere leisure-hour work of a clever and enterprising mind. Mr. Jones must continue in this branch of Art, and publish more Dombardian primers like this, so as to deserve still more the thanks of the increasing Art-public.

Albrecht Dürer Museum. Engraved from the Original Woodcuts under the Superintendence of W. von Kaulbach, of Munich, and Kreling, of Nuremberg. (Williams & Norgate.)

THIS valuable work is intended to contain a republication of some of Dürer's rarest and most precious works. The first number contains three studies—'The Holy Family, with St. Anna and St. Joachim,'—'The Flight into Egypt,'—'St. Stephen, St. Gregory, and St. Laurence.'

These three woodcuts are excellent examples of the old Nuremberg worker's simplicity, piety, and earnestness of purpose,—let us add, of his heavy coarseness, of his ruggedness and want of refinement. 'The Holy Family' is full of eccentric mannerisms, and is as German as it can well be. Joseph looks like a Rhenish elector, and carries a muff,—St. Joachim carries a note-book at his girdle such as the mass priests used to do; and not to speak of his being at least fourteen feet high, he swings a tasselled rosary in his hand. The Virgin is a German baroness, and St. Anna wears a palpable hood. Then what redeems the Old-World thing? say our readers. Why just this. That it is instinct and vitalized by honest, pure, domestic love, and is full of a father's recollections—those recollections that bring the light up in one's eye, and perhaps a tear with it, and make the day in which they arose a saint's day of the heart. The child leaps and crows just as children do; the mother eyes it with the pride of a real mother; the old gossip receives it with the unpractised flattering wonder of all gossips; the father eyes it with approving chuckle and with thoughtful pleasure; while old Joachim watches the scene as if thinking what a happy thing it must be to be a father.

'The Flight into Egypt.'—This is German too, though more Oriental than the first. The group might be pilgrims going to the Lady's Chapel at Einsiedeln above Zurich,—the holy chapel where the ravens discovered the murderer of the hermit, and followed the red-handed man into the marketplace by the green lake. Joseph has the pouch and bag of tools, just those that the boors in Erasmus's stories have,—and the Virgin wears her hat slung by a string behind her back, just as the wanderers to Cologne shrines were wont to have. Still there is the palm-tree in great force on a road quite German, with its paled inclosures, and its neat, arched watercourse and elaborate thistles. The simple, good-hearted force of the treatment lies in Joseph's shambling run, which implies haste, and in the ox which he drags by the same cord to which the ass is tied. The lizard, birds, plants, and pebbles show rather traces of the Pre-Raphaelite pedantry of observation.

The third woodcut is remarkable for the pre-natural ugliness of the centre Saint. St. Laurence, with the enormous gridiron, would seem typical of

the frequent broils the Roman Church has got into. St. Stephen, holding a swishing palm branch, holds his head on one side, and gives ugly Gregory one of those sanctified ogles peculiar to Saints in sacred pictures. A very unpleasant, geometrical look is given to the design by the three doorways in the background. All Dürer's designs require to be received, as the Romans used to say, "with much salt."

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Three elections are about to take place at the Academy. Mr. Elmore's promotion left an Associate's chair vacant. Mr. Cook's death leaves an Academician's honours to one of the nineteen Associates. The Academicians therefore have to elect one R.A. and two A.R.A.s. We trust to see them exercise their powers like gentlemen conscious of their responsibility; letting in new blood from the outside, apart from old pretensions and the influences of clique. Reforms can only come from new men. By the new law, the Academicians may proceed at the end of three months from the death of Mr. Cook to elect his successor; and if, as we are told, it is necessary this time to bring in a sculptor, Mr. Foley's friends may expect to see his labours crowned with the full honours of the institution.

Artists have been busy the last two days in gathering from the criticisms of friends a foretaste of what is in store for them next month. From what we hear, the prospects of the season are not very bright, Manchester presenting attractions which are drawing away some of the more conspicuous names. Sir Edwin Landseer, for example, sends his large picture to Manchester, and will be represented only by a small work of no importance. Mr. Ward sends nothing. Mr. Frith, as far as we hear, will be absent from the walls.

A rumour is abroad on the wing of the *Times* that another Paul Veronese has been purchased in Venice for 14,000*l.* The picture is said to be one of the Pisani pictures; but as there are more than one Pisani Palace, and more than one Pisani Paul Veronese, we know not which work of the master is referred to. But in any case the price stated must be an exaggeration.

The following speaks for itself:—

"Niton, Isle of Wight."

"In your notice of my picture of 'Early Spring' now in the Suffolk Street Exhibition, you question the accuracy of representing the hen robin with a red breast. I am aware that with most of our songsters the plumage of the male bird differs from that of the female and is much brighter; but, with the robin the case is different. In confirmation of this opinion, I give the following extract from the article 'Redbreast' in Montague's Ornithological Dictionary, edited by James Rennie; for which I am indebted to the good nature of an unknown friend, who signs his letter 'Verax.'—'The plumage of both sexes is alike; the nestling feathers of the young birds are spotted, and they do not possess the red on the breast for two or three months after they leave the nest.' In summer and autumn I have frequently seen the spotted birds referred to; but in the winter and early spring months I have never seen any bird which I could suppose to be a robin, whose breast was not more or less red. As I am particularly desirous to avoid the imputation of carelessness, I beg that you will be so kind as to insert this letter.—I am, &c. W. J. WEBBE."

Prof. Wolff, at Rome, has finished his colossal marble bust of Winkelmann, commenced some years ago by order of King Lewis, of Bavaria, who intends to make it an ornament of the Villa Albani. It has partly been executed after the well-known portrait of Winkelmann, by Raphael Mengs, in the Protomothek on the Capitol.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Handel's MESSIAH will be performed (not in the Subscription) on THURSDAY, April 8, under the direction of Mr. John Hullah. Principal Vocalists: Miss Banker, Miss Marian Moss, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 1*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*; Stalls, 5*s.* Commence at Eight.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Handel's ACIS and GALATEA, and Mendelssohn's FIRST WALPURGIS NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, April 15, under the direction of Mr. John Hullah. Principal Vocalists: Miss Banker, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Thomas.—Tickets, 1*s.*; Galleries, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Stalls, 5*s.* Commence at Eight o'clock.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 8, the usual Passion Week Performance of the MESSIAH. Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss; Trumpet, Mr. Harper.—Tickets, 3s. 5s. and 10s. 6d., at 6, Exeter Hall. Post Office Orders to be payable to Robert Dowley, at the Charing Cross Office.

THE BROUSIL FAMILY respectfully announce that their FOURTH and LAST SOIRÉE MUSICALE will take place at their own residence, 28, Nottingham-place, New-road, on THURSDAY NEXT, April 9, to commence at half-past eight o'clock.—Subscription Tickets, One Guinea; Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, at Robert W. Ollivier's, Music-seller and Publisher, 19, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Moonlight Rambles. Nos. 1 to 4. By Ignaz Tedesco. Op. 86. (Scheurmann & Co.)—We prefer the four movements before us to such of Herr Tedesco's music as we know. If not fresh in idea they are distinct in character, and the original designs are nicely completed. Nos. 2 and 4, fancifully entitled 'Bubbling Brook' and 'Gondolier's Nocturne,' will be found the two best. Apart from the elegance of its form and phrase, the latter is commendable as a study of accent and rhythm for the left hand.

Without descending on the varieties of the Waltz even as incompletely as we did those of the March not long since, we may call attention to their range as considerable,—a text being furnished by the *Twelve Classical Waltzes, arranged in Two Books*, by Charles Engel. (Scheurmann & Co.)—Some day or other we may enumerate smart, stately, piquant, wild, voluptuous, sentimental, smooth, and spasmodic specimens of the waltz in proof of what we have said. On this occasion, however, we shall limit ourselves to a word or two concerning a single one of the twelve collected by Herr Engel, and these will be words of personal criticism. The musical readers of the *Athenæum* may not have forgotten the name of Herr Böhner, for whom one of Weber's most charming melodies has been claimed, and the interesting communication which we received, describing him as one of those irregular and neglected geniuses who furnish the fancies by which more adroit and worldly folk profit. Bearing these things in mind, No. 10 of Herr Engel's collection by him is curious,—of itself a poor waltz, but eccentric, inasmuch as the first part consists of ten bars, the last four of which are a literal transcript of a delicious phrase from the tertzett of genii, 'Gia fan ritorno,' in 'Il Flauto Magico.' We cannot fancy that though Mozart may have taken the leading phrase of the overture to his opera from Clementi's lately unearthed *Sonata*, he derived the idea of the piece of fantasy referred to from Herr Böhner's waltz. The identity is curious enough to be noted by the hunters for musical coincidences.

Elementary Practice for the Vocal Student. By Charles Bloxsome. (For the Author.)—The preface contains the usual criticisms on former treatises, by way of excusing the publication of another. One or two of the exercises are ingenious,—as for instance, that on the chromatic scale, (pp. 40-1); but one good page, or half a dozen good pages, hardly justify publication; and we cannot help thinking, for the thousandth time, of the sheet of exercises noted down by Porpora, which made him who studied them the finest singer of his time. Surely, we once again suggest, it would cost the pupil little trouble to write out the same exercise for himself in different keys,—thus not only saving his money, in the purchase of what is merely the same thing over again, but habituating him to transposition.

It is rarely that we have to announce a publication from an English musical press at once so important and so excellent a specimen of typography as the full score of Signor Costa's 'Eli,' which has been just put forth by Messrs. Addison & Co. The Oratorio has taken its place among the worthiest works of modern time, and its publication in this complete form is a sagacious measure, as placing it at the service of those studying instrumentation. Signor Costa's treatment of his orchestra is neither French nor German,—but of the best Italian quality, entitling him to claim kindred with Cherubini, Spontini, and the composer of 'Guillaume Tell,'—in whose manner, apart from all science, there may be traced that nationality of taste and humour which gives to a man his reality

and to an artist his individuality. The closer that 'Eli' is examined, the more will the conscience and skill of its writer, in point of orchestral effect, be apparent.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—*Handel's 'Israel.'*—Some weeks ago [*Athen.* No. 1517] an outline was offered of some features which distinguish 'Israel' among Handel's Oratorios. Attention was called to the inartificial way in which that work seems to have been completed less on plan than to have grown together by accident, and to the inspiration with which Handel proved himself equal to the expression of variety in the midst of monotony, and to cementing incoherent parts into a stupendous whole. Taken without minute examination, the Oratorio is, indeed, "an amazement," whether for poetical or practical musicians. If it be looked into historically, the amount of suggestion and matter for inquiry disclosed is inexhaustible. That which Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' furnishes to dramatic commentators, Handel's 'Israel' supplies to musicians—mystery in proportion to marvel. Of this we have been reminded by the foot-notes to the text put forth by Mr. G. A. Macfarren on the last Sacred Harmonic Society's performance of the Oratorio. We will not weigh the opinions and preferences expressed in them, nor point out where we part company from the writer's interpretations of Handel's meaning in this or the other movement. In such gigantic works there are different treasures for every student,—leaving something to be harvested by the coming generation which past and present gleaners have overlooked. But the examination of facts can never be unprofitably undertaken. The nearer to truth we arrive the higher becomes admiration, as distinguished from wonderment; and it is our impression that the truth is only imperfectly known as regards 'Israel.' The question of the authorship of the fugue 'Egypt was glad,' literally printed as a complete instrumental movement by Kerl in Hawkins's 'History of Music,' has never been set at rest. Since it was raised a MS. 'Magnificat,' del. Rd. Signor Erba, has come into the possession of the Sacred Harmonic Society,—in which are found themes and movements identical with other crude and scholastic movements contained in 'Israel.' Mr. Macfarren assumes "the superscription to signify that the copy has belonged to a Signor Erba," unaware, perhaps, that an Italian composer of that name was living at Rome towards the year 1730. He is further re-assured as to the paternity of the movements in question, because in the Smith copy of the Oratorio, lately secured by M. Schoelcher, they are "superscribed in pencil" (by Handel?) "Mag.," "from which," Mr. Macfarren continues, "it may be inferred that at some early period these pieces were identified." Identified by whom?—and with what?—with Erba? or with Handel? Less conclusive evidence or impression (for evidence here is none) could not be. Does Mr. Macfarren forget that a like superscription of "Piff." above the 'Pastoral Symphony' in 'The Messiah,' restores the subject of that delicious movement to its origin,—that Christmas melody of Roman Pifferari, which had been noted in English collections of national airs long ere Handel wrote? In truth, we suspect that the Giant was so rich as to feel himself entitled to steal from this side and from the other. That, by way of economizing time and labour, he used his privilege in the numbers of 'Israel' referred to we think possible, from observing the entire difference of style which exists between them and the other portions of the Oratorio. They have all a crabbed and antique formality, which (to avail ourselves of a friend's judicious remark) was anything but the taste of the time and the place in which Handel wrote. Even when he built the stately song 'Thou didst blow' on a ground bass, he managed so to disguise the mechanical basis of his song as to give it an air of unfettered declamatory *bravura*. Nor has romance (as Mr. Macfarren justly observes) ever gone further in music than in the 'Plague of Darkness,' as depicted by Handel, or than in the whole last scene with *Miriam* and the chorus. Matter for suspicion is also to be found in a want of correspondence between the words and character of music in many of the numbers which are open to

question,—which are in minor keys, let the words be ever so jubilant, and resemble choral exercises on given tones, to which new text has been subsequently mated. "Gladness and exaltation," are not elsewhere expressed by Handel with such severity, not to say grimness, as is here to be observed. The question, at all events, furnishes a capital field of work, inquiry, and comparison to musical antiquaries. We are satisfied that no investigation, however keen or close, will strip from the wings of the Shakespeare of music a single feather. The more he is searched the more will the superiority of Handel when creating to Handel when borrowing reveal itself.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's performance of 'Israel' yesterday week was, as regards orchestra and chorus, a gratifying foretaste of what may be expected at the Crystal Palace. The *solos* were well sustained by Mrs. Weiss, Miss Banks (who promises well as a *soprano*), Miss Dolby, Mr. Montem Smith (almost the best second *tenor* in our recollection, and who speaks his music with refinement and intelligence), Signor Belletti, and Mr. Thomas. 'The Lord is a man of war' was sung capably by the two gentlemen, and led by the Italian *basso* with a mastery and a majesty which no amount of praise could over-praise. It was Handel in perfection, and the enthusiastic *encore* of the audience did no more than justice to the most complete specimen of *bass* singing in English sacred music which we have enjoyed.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—The Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace appear to thrive. What is more curious still (the excuses of more aristocratic entertainers considered) they thrive, *in spite* of the enterprise of their promoters—since the makers of the programmes absolutely adventure novelties, to the production of which the older musical societies of London appear unequal. As an instance, this day week, we heard there Herr Gade's Symphony in c, which did not terrify the public from the music-room, neither empty it of its audience when collected there,—a work which all musicians of every school must have heard with curiosity, and may wish to hear again with satisfaction, though they may not cry "Eureka!" over Herr Gade as a new Beethoven or Mendelssohn. In point of musical style, we do not rate Herr Gade as high as M. Gounod or as M. Heller; but he has originality of humour and sufficient respect for his art not to wander wild, nor to outrage knowledge of and love for what is past by offering distinction as innovation. Thus we rank Herr Gade far higher, for his freshness, than Schumann, —and, for his science, than Herr Wagner. He has melodic inspirations, which, though vague, are not chaotic; and these have suggested peculiarities of scoring. His use of the stringed instruments with mutes is as distinctive as M. Meyerbeer's employment of the orchestral *tremolando* in accompaniment. He is too fond of short phrases; his primal fancies are more wildly national in character than most that have been pressed into the service of trained art:—thus, to a certain degree, he reminds us of the uneducated poet writing correct poetry,—not equalling in his range the educated minstrel, yet still a poet. This Symphony, to sum up, is a genuine interesting work, good repayment of the labour of those who went out to seek for it at Sydenham. While we fancy that Herr Gade's music must pall if heard too often or in too large quantities, we are satisfied that, from time to time, a specimen of it would be as welcome as the scent of furze and heather is to the most fanatical cultivator of orchidaceous plants, who, while he relishes greenhouses and *parterres*, can also rejoice in the September breath of the blossoms of the moorland.—The small band at the Crystal Palace performed the Symphony very well, to the credit of Herr Manns, its conductor.

Some year and a half ago [*Athen.* No. 1453], we spoke of the Second Pianoforte Trio by M. E. Silas, which Mr. Ella did well to produce at his last Winter Evening on Tuesday. It was capably played by Herren Pauer and Ernst and Signor Piatti, and made an impression as favourable as music throughout so sterling, and in many points so pleasing, should do. The opening *allegro* proved

more effective than we had expected; the *scherzo* has charm as well as motion. In the *presto finale* the composer's inspiration has deserted him; the subjects are inferior to those of the other three movements,—in the *andante* there is something too much of torture in avoidance of monotony. Besides this, Herr Ernst led his favourite Mendelssohn Quartet, the one in E minor, with that fire and passionate expression, the secret of which remains with himself.—The *Vocal Union*, too, gave great pleasure in Mr. Horsley's delicious glee, 'By Celia's arbour' (one of those classics of vocal music which will never become antiquated), and other compositions.

On Tuesday evening a private performance of the new singing society, conducted by Mr. Benedict, took place,—on Wednesday the first of Dr. Wyld's three concerts, which he will deck out and dignify with the title of "*New Philharmonic Society*," was held.

On Thursday, Miss Poole gave what it seems the fashion to call her "Grand Concert,"—the grandeur being in the length of the programme and the numbers of the performers, not the scale of the music produced. "Grandeur" without orchestra or chorus is only intelligible under conditions which have no existence on such an occasion.

OLYMPIC.—A new translation has been made of MM. Bayard and Dupont's 'Fille de l'Avare,' for Mr. Robson. The work has been done by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, and fully answers the purpose intended. That purpose was to elevate the actor in public estimation, by showing that the tragic element in him was not only an adjunct of his burlesque style, but the substance of his general acting, and sufficient in power and quality to justify the artist in aiming at pure tragic expression. The experiment has been in all respects satisfactory; and Mr. Robson has thereby been enabled to lay a foundation for tragic performances in future which will demand the most serious critical attention.—The title of the present adaptation is 'Daddy Hardacre,' and the scene and manners are thoroughly Anglicized. The first intimations of the Miser's character are given by Mr. Robson in that minute style of histrionic painting in which he is known to excel. But when the passion sets in, a broad style of art is required,—and even a height of emotion, well calculated to task the powers of the greatest tragedian. Love for his daughter and for his gold, equal in potency, begets an antagonism ever present in the performance; but when the child of his heart has robbed him of his equally dear money, a conflict arises which destroys the previously maintained balance, and sinks the parent in the miser. That he could kill her on the instant is evident,—that the loss of his gold may kill him is only too probable; and the spectator becomes anxious for the point that should reconcile the fearful difference. All this, however, is not developed by the actor's physical power, but by his nervous excitement. His entire frame is one gesture;—not a limb but is alive with expression, and an electric influence is felt at every motion. This unquestionable manifestation of tragic power in the artist will, we trust, lead to an improvement in regard to the quality of the pieces in which he will hereafter appear.

ADELPHI.—A domestic sketch—a mere trifle in itself, but capably acted—was produced on Monday, under the title of 'Welcome, little Stranger.' Mr. Wright enacts the part of a newly-married man, living in lodgings, and put to inconvenience by the birth of his first child. This he exaggerates in his usual manner; while Mrs. Chatterley, as his mother-in-law, manifests all the importance and fidgety interference that distinguish her class on such interesting occasions. The little piece was successful.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Mr. Gye's programme for the Royal Italian Opera season has appeared, and is all the more welcome for its abstinence from protestation and epithet. Simply stating that Drury Lane was not to be obtained, and that it is hoped that a new theatre will be ready

by this time next year, he announces the company about to appear at the *Lyceum*, which is the same as last year, with one or two changes. Signor Lablache will return,—Madame Jenny Ney not. Two new *soprani*—Mdlle. Parepa and Mdlle. Victoire Balfe—are promised; and among operas to be added to the repertory, 'La Traviata,' 'Il Giuramento,' 'Fra Diavolo,' 'Zampa,'—with revivals of 'Il Matrimonio' and 'Le Nozze.' The *ballet* will be headed by Madame Cerito, Mdlle. Plunkett, and M. Desplaces:—the subscription extends to forty nights. Fifteen performances by Madame Ristori are announced to take place—beginning in June.

The preparations for the Handel Festival, in the Sydenham Palace, have already taken the form of a prodigious erection for the orchestra,—the central gap in which will presently be filled by the organ about to be set up there. Before the area allotted to the public is laid out in seats, let us offer to the Directors a suggestion in the interests of music. Vast as the gathering will be, both of priests and of people, it becomes a first necessity, that if the performance is to be properly relished,—and not merely in its *solo*, but also in its concerted portions, such result can be insured only by quietness on the part of the audience. Quietness among the thousands who may congregate, will largely depend on comfort,—on the room given to each sinner,—and on the readiness of access to every seat. Anything like imprisonment or coercion on the summer days when the Oratorios are to take place,—anything that breeds antagonism, restlessness, or nervous excitement,—will be fatal to the Festival,—let the chorus be ever so sonorous, the band ever so magnificent, or the *solo* singers ever so audible. The "celebrity" (to use Burney's word) ought to be the most pompous thing, and the most perfect in its grandeur, which England has ever seen; and the pomp and the perfection will be best secured by the most solicitous preparation for the composure of the public.

Among other penitential diversions appointed for next week is Mr. H. Russell's entertainment at the Princess's Theatre, and a lecture, with songs, on 'Mary Queen of Scots,' undertaken by Mr. Linley at the Gallery of Illustration.—On Easter Monday a very strange piece of rejoicing may be looked for. What, in the name of consistency, are the proprietors of Exeter Hall about? We are amused to see selections from one opera announced as about to be given there during a so-called Verdi evening, which opera is 'La Traviata.' Seeing that they think proper to interfere with the words of the Hymns of the Latin Church when performed in the Strand for musical, not devotional, purposes, we submit to them whether they ought not to marry 'La Traviata' (in the book of the words) before the song of her folly and the sound of her coughing begins!

Something like a rain of new public rooms seems impending in London at the time present. A contemporary apprises us that the *National Hall*, in Holborn, is about to be altered and re-arranged, so as to form a concert-room capable of receiving an audience of four thousand persons.

The annual dinner of the *Royal Society of Musicians* took place last week. The guests numbered one hundred and fifty: there was a good collection.

Is a change coming over the spirit of tenor singers! who have been generically accused of singing, looking delightful with all their might, and doing little besides. In France there has, of late years, been a tradition in favour of something better than such mere *far-niente* captivation. Nourrit, we know, was a man full of chivalrous enthusiasm and intelligence. M. Duprez, as was lately noted, has been able to find himself plenty of work of the best kind to do since his memorable 'Suivez-moi!' has, of necessity, come to an end. And now, we perceive that M. Roger has been performing the ungrateful task of adapting French text to Haydn's 'Seasons,' which *Cantata* was performed entire at the last concert of the *Conservatoire*,—the journals state with entire success.

The French journals are beginning to call attention to a composer-poet and poet composer, M. de Vaucorbeil,—who is said to be a real artist, though an amateur. Some of his songs are de-

scribed, and by conflicting critics, as of a high order of excellence.

The *Morning Post* announces the success at Naples of yet another comic opera, 'La Marchesa ed il Tamburino,' by Signor Barbato. We should be glad to believe that any new merry Italian music had strength enough to abide the passage of the Alps,—having had a surfeit of sentimentalities and horrors on the Italian stage for some years past. Since 'Don Pasquale' came, *opera buffa* has disappeared, so far as Paris and London are concerned.—The *Gazette Musicale* states that Signor Braga, the clever Italian violoncellist, has just finished an Italian opera, entitled 'Estella,' which is forthwith to be produced at Vienna.

A Correspondent, "Vigilans"—who has addressed us in reply to our remarks on the English words to M. Meyerbeer's *Barcarolle*, reviewed *ante*, p. 412,—has misapprehended the gist of our objection. This did not, as he apparently fancies, touch "longs" and "shorts," but accent, which in singing is not a matter of duration only, but one, too, of force. Thus, we repeat that

ne | ze/ fi-ro,

in which the syllable "fi" is unimportant to the musical phrase, is better represented by

re | mem...ber

than by

while | ze-phrys play;

since, if the last two syllables are to be pronounced completely, the phrase, which in the original dies gently on the vowel, assumes a new form, owing to the quantity of stiff consonants which have to be heard. For the same reason, "earth-ly brides" is objectionable as a substitute for "pelago." The mechanical, and not musical, method of proceeding which has made "Vigilans" assume our criticism incorrect, makes, as we said, so very large a portion of the English text to foreign music destructive of effect and character in the original composition.—Since we are recalled to the paragraph, let us correct a slip of punctuation, which has found its way into print. "Nevertheless" should open the sentence following the one which at present it apparently closes.

We perceive among the deaths of the past week that of Mr. Leffler, the well-known bass singer, who, for many years, was an established member of every English opera company that could be collected,—and who originally possessed voice and natural capability beyond the common average.

MISCELLANEA

Eating Buns on Good Friday.—In the *Museo Lapidario* of the Vatican, on the Christian side of it, and not far from the door leading into the library, there is a tablet representing in a rude manner the miracle of the five barley-loaves. Every visitor must have seen it, for it has been there for years. The loaves are round like cakes, and have a cross upon them, such as our buns bear which are broken and eaten on Good-Friday morning, symbolical of the sacrifice of the body of our Lord. Five of these cakes, explanatory of the scene, are ranged beneath an arch-shaped table, at which recline five persons, while another, with a basket full, is occupied in serving them. The cakes are so significant of the Bread of Life, that one might almost regard the repast as intended to prefigure the sacrifice that was to follow, and the institution connected with it. Having from the earliest period of memory cherished a particular regard for hot cross-buns, and all their pleasing associations, it was a source of gratifying reflection to see my old favourites thus brought into intimate association with the pious thoughts of the primitive Christians, and to know that at home we cherished an ancient usage on Good Friday, which the more Catholic nations of Europe no longer observed. But alas! there is always some drawback to our full satisfaction in this world,—it is, probably, as well that there should be,—and knowledge is often a cruel dissipator of favourite convictions:—my faith in the Christian biography of these buns has recently received a very rude shock. It would appear that they have descended to us, not from any Popish practice, as some pious souls affirm,

but from one which was actually Pagan; and, like the word which we use to signify the great festival of the Church, *Easter*, to a paganism as ancient as the worship of *Astarte*,—in honour of whom, about the time of the Passover, our pagan ancestors, the Saxons, baked and offered up a particular kind of cake. We read in Jeremiah (vii. 18) of the Israelitish women kneading their dough to make cakes to the Queen of Heaven. Dr. Stukeley, in his 'Medallie History of Valerius Carausius,' remarks that they were "assiduous to knead the Easter cakes for her service." The worship of a Queen of Heaven under some significant name or other was an almost universal practice, and exists still in various parts of the globe. She is usually represented, like the Madonna, bearing her son in her lap, or like Isis with the infant Horus. We may see such images in the Louvre, and in the great Ethnographical Museum at Copenhagen, where the Queen of Heaven of the Chinese, *Tien-how*, figures in white porcelain, side by side with *Schling-mu*, the Holy Mother. Certain metaphysical ideas are apt to flow in a common channel, and get clothed in the same symbolical dress. Hence we find a Queen of Heaven no less in Mexico than in China, in Egypt, Greece, Italy, and England; and, under the pagan title of a Christian festival, preserve, along with our buns, the memorial of her ancient reign. The late Rev. George Stanley Faber, who could clearly see Noah's ark at the bottom of all sacred mysteries, and trace its worship in the crescent moon, says, that the sacred cakes offered to her Celestial Majesty were called *bous* "from their being formed with two little horns, so as to imitate the mystic heifer, which was at once the symbol of Isis, the Earth, the ark, and the lunar crescent." They were made of honey kneaded with fine flour, and were set out before the idol on a table, alike in Mexico and in Egypt. *Bous*, continues Mr. Faber, "in one of its oblique cases, is *down*, or (as the Latins would write it) *dun*. Hence we have borrowed our English word *bun*; and from the same pagan source has originated the old Popish custom, which we still retain, of selling a sort of consecrated cakes, named *buns*, on Good Friday." I will remember the pious horror once manifested by some worthy Presbyterian friends in Edinburgh on hearing that I ate hot cross-buns on Good Friday:—"Why," said they, "it is like eating meats offered unto idols." I little thought then that they were so near the truth; nor did they know it themselves: but the motive sanctifies the means, and the Christian practice is none the worse for having been originally pagan.—H. C. B.

Charter House Library.—About nine years have passed since a then new member of the Brothers of Charter House, astonished to find that there was not the slightest provision made by the authorities for the mental recreation of the aged members of that endowment, appealed to public liberality for assistance (by donations of books) to found a library of issue, to remedy so great a defect. The attempt was singularly successful. The collection at the present time numbers upwards of two thousand volumes. Amongst the largest contributors, Her Majesty the Queen stands first; and the publishers and booksellers of London have nobly followed. It would be invidious to particularize; but I may be permitted to say that Mr. H. G. Bohn, having liberally contributed in the early formation of the Library, has, within the last few days, added to it by the voluntary gift of fifty volumes, including some of the most valuable of his standard publications. Such an act deserves a public record of thanks from the Poor Brothers of Charter House; and, as Mr. Bohn made me the channel of his liberality, I have thought it my duty to request your notice of it, in any way you think proper. R. T.

April 2.

False English: Use of the Prefix Be.—Seeing quoted in a recent number of the *Athenæum* the following line by Mr. W. R. Alger:—

So I wet with fresh wine my belanguishing lips;
and trying in vain to find any reason for the invention and use of the curious word *belanguishing* except the necessities of the metre, some old speculations respecting the prefix *be*, which had been

suggested to my mind when reading Coleridge's 'Biographia Literaria' many years ago, have been recalled to my memory. Will you allow me room to state what appears to me to be the real force of this prefix? It is to enable a word to govern the objective case without the aid of a preposition. Some illustrations of this definition may be classified under four heads:—1. Neuter verbs, by receiving the prefix *be*, are enabled to govern an objective,—e. g., instead of saying to *moan* for a thing, we can use the more compact and emphatic form to *beemoan* a thing; instead of to *wait* for, to *bewail*; instead of to *chance* to, to *bechance*; instead of to *fall* to, to *befall*; instead of to *seem* (or, *be seemly*) for, to *besee*; instead of to *stride* across, to *bestride*; and so also of *beweep*, *behave*, *belabour*, *bespew*, *bespit*, *belic*, and others. 2. Active verbs, by receiving this prefix, are enabled most conveniently to change their direct objects, and consequently their whole construction,—e. g., instead of saying to *smear oil upon* a person, we change the construction into to *besmeer* one with oil; to *set snares around* a person assumes the form, to *bese* one with snares; to *reave* a thing from a person becomes to *bereave* a person of a thing; to *calm* the elements *aboard* a ship, to *becalm* a ship; to *drop a colour upon* a surface, to *bedrop* the surface with a colour; to *seek* something from a person becomes to *beseek* a person; to *spatter* mud upon, to *bespatter*; to *speak for* a service, to *bespeak* it; to *sprinkle* water upon a place, to *besprinkle* (commonly, indeed, but less properly, to *sprinkle*) a place with water; and so on. 3. Nouns, by receiving the prefix *be*, are changed at once into transitive verbs, without necessarily passing through the preliminary stage of serving, in their simple form, as neuter verbs,—e. g., to *befriend*, a convenient word for, to act as a friend to; to *bedew*, for, to let dew fall upon; to *beguile*, for, to use guile towards; and so likewise of *bedue*, *besire*, *besiege*, and many more. 4. Several of our prepositions have in the same way been formed from adverbs, nouns, and other words: e. g., the clumsy expression, at the side of, becomes *beside*; on the fore side of, becomes *before*; on the nether side of, becomes *beneath*; on the hinder side of, becomes *behind*; on the low side of, becomes *below*; on the side of, becomes *beyond*; on the side of two (or twain), becomes *between*. So in Scotland, the prepositions *benorth*, *besouth*, *be-east*, *be-west*,—neat expressions for to the north of, &c.,—are in frequent use. Of course, it is no objection to the truth of the definition which I have illustrated under these four heads, that our language contains a few words, such as *behave*, *become*, which cannot well be explained in the same way. What grammatical rule is without a few exceptions? and in this case they are very few. How easily our language might be enriched with a store of genuine English words, as convenient and emphatic as those I have enumerated is evident! The German language abounds with useful words thus formed, which, if literally translated, would give us the active verbs *beyea*, *benea*, *bewonder*, *besay*, *bewrite*, *beride*, *belough*, *besmeer*, *besmile*, *befrown*, *belook*, &c., the convenience of which is obvious. It is to be regretted, that not only does the process of forming words after the foregoing analogies seem with us to have almost ceased, and that a number of those which are found in our old authors have nearly fallen into disuse, but that the meaning of the prefix itself has been so forgotten, that some of the words thus formed, which we still employ, are often improperly construed, and the occasional attempts to coin new ones is generally as erroneous as that of Mr. Alger, which has immediately suggested these remarks. I have been induced to dwell at greater length on this subject, because even Coleridge (whose familiarity with German ought to have preserved him from the error) employs the prefix *be-* to form new English words in a way wholly contrary to the general analogy of the language. If I remember well, he imagines its use to be, give intensity to the verb it is prefixed to,—a theory which the foregoing examples sufficiently disprove. W. T.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—A. H.—J. H. L.—R. O.—R. B. S. T.—W.—Corcoranensis—R. P.—P. S.—Potts—T. B. R.—I. S.—J. R.—H. H.—G. W. Y. (in type)—J. D. M.—A. Besighted Pilgrim—W. T.—received.

MR. CHURCHILL'S QUARTERLY PERIODICALS FOR THE FIRST OF APRIL.

No. XIX., with Seven Lithographic Plates, price 4s.

THE JOURNAL OF MICROSCOPICAL SCIENCE.

Edited by EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., F.R.S.
F.L.S.,
And GEORGE BUSK, F.R.C.S. F.R.S. F.L.S.

No. VI., New Series, price 3s. 6d.

THE JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

Edited by FORBES WINSLOW, M.D., D.C.L.

- I. On the Degeneracy of the Human Race.
- II. On the Belgian Lunatic Asylums, including the Insane Colony of Ghent.
- III. Capital Punishment for Murder, Scripturally considered.
- IV. The American Institutions for the Insane.
- V. On the Phenomena of Dreams and Apparitions.
- VI. Psychology of Spines.
- VII. On Civilization and Insanity.
- VIII. Physiological Psychology.
- IX. Marriages of Consanguinity.
- X. Pathology of Insanity.
- XI. Hereditary Influence, Animal and Human.
- XII. Statistics of Capital Punishment.
- XIII. Education of Idiots.
- XIV. Insanity among the Convicts at Pentonville, Millbank, and Dartmoor Prisons.
- XV. Psychological Intelligence.

No. XXXVIII., price 6s., THE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW.

ANALYTICAL AND CRITICAL REVIEWS.

- I. Connolly on the Treatment of the Insane.
- II. On Cadaveric Rigidity.
- III. The Geography of Disease.
- IV. The Medical Staff of the Roman Army.
- V. Medico-Chirurgical Transactions.
- VI. Physical Physiology.
- VII. Grindon on Life.
- VIII. On Medical Sanitary Inquiries.
- IX. Dr. Adams's Arteries.
- X. Montgomery on the Signs of Pregnancy.
- XI. The Principles of Balneology.
- XII. Beale on the Anatomy of the Liver.
- XIII. On Syphilis Ison.
- XIV. Jago on Ocular Spectres.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

- I. Syme's Principles of Surgery.
- II. Ballard on Artificial Digestion.
- III. Haddiffe Hall and White on the Climates of Torquay and Madeira.
- IV. Bozeman on Vesico-Vaginal Fistula.
- V. Inman on Certain Painful Muscular Affections.
- VI. Adams on the Use and Abuse of Tobacco.
- VII. Chapman on Varicose Veins.
- VIII. The Liverpool Medico-Chirurgical Journal.
- IX. Fuller on Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, and Sciatism.
- X. Wharton Jones on Defects of Sight.
- XI. Lebert on the Cholera in Switzerland.
- XII. Pitt on the Change of Life in Health and Disease.
- XIII. Cleland on the Mechanism of the Uterine Cervix Testis.
- XIV. Erasmus Wilson on Diseases of the Skin.
- XV. Swan's Researches into the Nervous System.
- XVI. Copland on the Drainage and Sewage of London.
- XVII. Parrish's Introduction to Practical Pharmacy.
- XVIII. Poet and Hunt on Stammering.
- XIX. Summary of New Publications.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

- I. Trips on the Relative Mortality of Males and Females.
- II. Britton on the Pathology of Cancer of the Stomach.
- III. Jordan on the Relation of Cataract to Heart Disease.

CHRONICLE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

- Half-Yearly Report on Forensic Medicine, &c. By B. W. Richardson, M.D.
Half-Yearly Report on Micrology. By J. W. Ogle, M.R.
Half-Yearly Report on Medicine. By Edward H. Sierck, M.D.
Quarterly Report on Surgery. By John Chatto, Esq.
Quarterly Report on Midwifery. By Robert Barnes, M.D.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington street.

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY.
FIRST EDITION. ROYAL OCTAVO.
The few remaining Copies of this work, forming 36 vols. and containing 3,592 Plates, full coloured, in Numbers, at 30s. per copy, published at 50s.

John E. Sowerby, 3, Mead-place, Lambeth.

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY.
SECOND EDITION. Reduced 25 per cent.
The work, containing 3,754 Plates, partly coloured, forms 12 vols., and will be sold at 25s. per copy, cloth boards; publishing price, 37s. 7d. Vols. I. to VII., comprising the Flowering Plants, 1,576 Plates, 104. 10s. cloth boards; published at 14d. 7d.

John E. Sowerby, 3, Mead-place, Lambeth.

SOWERBY'S FERNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.
Illustrated by JOHN E. SOWERBY. The Descriptions by CHARLES JOHNSON, Esq. 49 Plates, cloth boards, full coloured, 37s.; partly coloured, 14s.; plain, 6s.

John E. Sowerby, 3, Mead-place, Lambeth.

SOWERBY'S FERN ALLIES. A Supplement to the 'Ferns of Great Britain.' Flexible boards, 31 Plates, full coloured, 15s.; partly coloured, 9s.

John E. Sowerby, 3, Mead-place, Lambeth.

BRITISH POISONOUS PLANTS. By C. JOHNSON, Esq. Flexible boards, crown 8vo. with 28 Plates, full coloured, 7s.; plain, 5s.

John E. Sowerby, 3, Mead-place, Lambeth.

LETTERS TO JOHN BULL, ESQUIRE, ON LAWYERS AND LAW REFORM. By JOSHUA WILLIAMS, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Author of 'Principles of the Law of Real and Personal Property.'

Just published, 8vo. price 1s. sewed.

ON THE POWER OF AN EXECUTOR TO SELL REAL ESTATE UNDER A CHARGE OF DEBTS. By JOSHUA WILLIAMS, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Reprinted from the 'Jurist' of February 16th, 1856, with additional Remarks: together with a LETTER from WILLIAM HAYES, Esq., and Extracts from Mr. Hayes' Opinions.

H. Sweet, 3, Chancery-lane, London.

RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS FOR THE MAJORITY—SECULAR SCHOOLS FOR THE MINORITY.

ON NATIONAL EDUCATION. An Essay. Price One Shilling.
The Essay on National Education, reprinted from the 'British Educator,' deserves careful reading.—*Atlas*.

Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

NEW WORK BY THE REV. DR. CUMMING.

Now ready, in fcap. cloth, price 7s.

CONSOLATIONS; or, Leaves from the Tree of Life.
By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D. F.R.S.E.
Contents:—The Careful Scrutiny—Perfect Peace—The Way of Peace—The Sure Refuge—Safe Consolation—Neither Forgotten nor Forsaken—Christ Appearing for us—Life's Brief Day—The Troubled Heart—Paternal Presence—The Opening of a Year—The Covenant Ordered and Sure—A People and their God—There is no Difference—The Unardonable Sin—The Amazing Blood—My Living Redeemer—None Dimittis.

Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

ESSAYS AND SKETCHES. By the late WILLIAM PITT SCARGILL, Author of 'Truckleborough Hall,' 'The Usurer's Daughter,' &c. &c.

For Literary Notices of Essays and Sketches, when published under the title of 'The Widow's Offering,' see Times, June 21, 1857—*Athenæum*—*Atlas*. "For this species of composition Mr. Scargill was eminently qualified. He had a rich fancy, and his facility of illustration was unequalled; familiar, yet elegant; playful, yet instructive; satirical, yet warmly benevolent. These Essays are peculiarly adapted for popular reading, and we heartily recommend the work."—*Spectator*. "One of the few modern authors whose productions tempt a second reading. The only legacy which a man of genius, condemned like so many others of his class to toil for the day that was passing over him, has been able to bequeath to his family."—*Metropolitan Magazine*, *British Magazine*, *Lady's Magazine*, *Asiatic Journal*.

London: Robert Hardwicke, 26, Duke-street, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF GOETHE; with Sketches of his Age and his Contemporaries, from Published and Unpublished Sources.

By G. H. LEWES.

"A work which, beyond question, surpasses anything which even Germany has produced during the last five and twenty years. . . . For the first time the life of our Poet is represented in its fulness with genial conception and loving enthusiasm,—his noble personality from every side depicted with clearness and truth. Goethe's life has almost always in Germany been handled either by learned Professors or constructive Philosophers. In Lewes, on the contrary, we see a man who, to profound and comprehensive culture, adds that other culture which a rich and varied inward and outward life alone can bestow, and which brings him into congenial relationship with a poet like Goethe, so as to enable him to place before us a true and life-like picture of Goethe's personality. . . . It is a work which will secure Lewes an enduring name, not only in the literature of his nation, but also in that which Goethe called the World's Literature."

Colony Gazette, Feb. 11, 1857.

London: D. Nutt, 270, Strand.

HUNT ON STAMMERING.

Just published, Second Edition, price 3s. 6d.; by post, 3s. 10d.

A TREATISE ON THE CURE OF STAMMERING. &c. By JAMES HUNT, Ph.D. M.R.S.L. &c.
"Unquestionably the most popular treatise ever given to the world on impediments in speech. It explains a beautiful and humane system, and in doing so indicates rapidly and succinctly the character, and, be it said, also the cruelty and inadequacy of the various systems hitherto in vogue for the cure of impediments of speech. This volume is a really admirable treatise, and no less admirable biography."—*Sun*, Dec. 5, 1856.

In the press, by the same Author,

A MANUAL OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF VOICE AND SPEECH. Price 7s. 6d.
London: Longman & Co. By post from the Author's residence, 8, New Burlington-street, W.

In a few days, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

THE FORTUNES OF GLENCORE.

By CHARLES LEVER,
Author of 'Harry Lorrequer,' &c.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

NEW WORK ILLUSTRATED BY JOHN LEECH.

Just published, price 1s. No. II. of

"ASK MAMMA;"

OR, THE RICHEST COMMONER IN ENGLAND.

By the Author of 'Sponge's Tour,' 'Handley Cross,' 'Hawbuck Grange,' &c.

With Coloured Illustrations on Steel and numerous Woodcuts by JOHN LEECH.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

Now ready, in 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, 15s.

A HISTORY of ENGLAND under the NORMAN KINGS,

Or, from the Battle of Hastings to the Accession of the House of Plantagenet; to which is prefixed an Epitome of the Early History of Normandy.

From the German of Dr. J. M. LAPPENBERG, For. F.S.A., Keeper of the Archives of the City of Hamburg.

By BENJAMIN THORPE, with considerable Additions and Corrections by the Translator.

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho-square, London.

Now ready, in 1 vol. royal 8vo. cloth, 15s.

VISITS to MEMORABLE FIELDS of BATTLE

In ENGLAND of the Fifteenth Century, with some Miscellaneous Tracts and Papers, principally upon Archaeological Subjects. By RICHARD BROOKE, Esq. F.S.A.

The Work will contain a descriptive Account of the Scenes of most of the sanguinary Conflicts in the Wars of York and Lancaster; comprising the celebrated Battles of Shrewsbury, Blore Heath, Northampton, Wakefield, Mortimer's Cross, Towton, Barnet, Tewkesbury, Bosworth, and Stoke, with Plans of some of the Fields of Battle, and with Genealogical and other particulars of the powerful, warlike, and distinguished Personages who were the principal actors in those stirring and eventful times.

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho-square, London; and J. MAWDSLEY & SON, Castle-street, Liverpool.

BY DR. M'COSH AND DR. DICKIE.

SECOND EDITION.

TYPICAL FORMS, AND SPECIAL ENDS IN CREATION.

WITH NUMEROUS WOODCUTS.

Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

Edinburgh: THOMAS CONSTABLE & Co. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & Co.

Dublin: W. ROBERTSON.

THIRD EDITION.

MEMOIRS OF FREDERICK PERTHES.

2 vols. 8vo. price 21s.

Edinburgh: THOMAS CONSTABLE & Co. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & Co.

MR. GILFILLAN'S NEW WORK.

Just published, price 10s. 6d.

CHRISTIANITY AND OUR ERA.

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

By GEORGE GILFILLAN.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE PRESENT STATE OF CHRISTIANITY.

THE ATTITUDE OF OUR PRESENT CHRISTIANITY TO THE PRINCIPAL ENERGIES AT WORK IN THE AGE.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE CAUSES OF THE DECLINE OF CHRISTIANITY IN ITS INFLUENCE AND CREDENCE.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

SUBSTITUTES FOR CHRISTIANITY.

SCPTICISM.

THE "DEBATEABLE LAND" BETWEEN NATURAL

ISM AND CHRISTIANITY, AND THE INHABITANTS THEREOF.

MODERN PLANS FOR THE INCREASE OF THE POWER OF CHRISTIANITY.

A SHORT GENERAL ARGUMENT FOR A SUPERNATURAL INTERFERENCE IN BEHALF OF CHRISTIANITY.

SCRIPTURE STATEMENTS.

OBJECTIONS TO A SUPERNATURAL INTERVENTION AND TO A PRE-MILLENNIAL ADVENT ANSWERED.

THE DEEPENING CRISIS—SIGNS OF THE SECOND ADVENT OF CHRIST—THE COMING.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE ADVENT—THE KINGDOM

—CONCLUSION.

Edinburgh: JAMES HOGG. London: R. GROOMBRIDGE & SONS.

THE LATEST AND CHEAPEST EDITION OF BLACKSTONE.

This day, 4 large vols. 8vo. 42s.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES.

A NEW EDITION, adapted to the Present State of the Law.

By ROBERT MALCOLM KERR, Barrister-at-Law.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

In a few days will be published, in 8vo. price 6d.

THE EXPECTED GREAT COMET.

Will the approaching Comet strike the Earth?

Being an INQUIRY into the PROPHETIC DECLARATIONS in reference to the Probability of a COLLISION, and the consequent "END OF ALL THINGS" in this Epoch of the World's History.

London: JAMES GILBERT, 49, Paternoster-row.

THE TOBACCO CONTROVERSY.
IS SMOKING INJURIOUS?

THE PRO AND CON.

PHILOSOPHICALLY, SOCIALLY, AND MEDICINALLY:

Selected from the Journals of the day.

WITH NOTES BY JAMES GILBERT.

SERIES I. and II. price THREEPENCE each, or postage free, FOURPENCE each.

The THIRD and Concluding SERIES, price SIXPENCE, contains a verbatim Report of the

LECTURES

Delivered on various Occasions in Dr. Kahn's Museum, London.

By GEORGE SEXTON, Esq., M.D. F.R.G.S. F.E.S. &c.

The Three Series contain an immense amount of very important and valuable information.

London: Published by JAMES GILBERT, 49, Paternoster-row.

Orders received by all Booksellers, &c.

ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA, Conducted by CHARLES KNIGHT.

On the 10th of April will be published, price 10s. cloth,

THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE

CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIOGRAPHY; OR 3RD DIVISION

OF THE "ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA," CONDUCTED BY CHARLES KNIGHT.

The Biographical articles of the Penny Cyclopædia furnish the foundation of this Work, which with large additions bringing those valuable materials up to the present time, when finished, will form the most comprehensive BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY extant,—including all living names as must hereafter find a place in the history of Politics, Religion, Literature, Art, and Science

Professor Nichol says, "the 'Penny Cyclopædia,' of Charles Knight—the cheapest and the least pretending—is really the most philosophical of our scientific dictionaries. The more closely it is examined, the more deeply will our obligations be felt to the intelligence and conscientiousness of its projector and Editor." The 'Examiner' adds—"What Mr. Nichol says of the 'Penny Cyclopædia,' we can repeat most emphatically on

behalf of its vigorous offshoot the 'English Cyclopædia,' which has now in its biographical department advanced some way into the letter P. The more we look into this work the more reason we find to admire, and now and then even to wonder at its accuracy. It goes far to restore the faith we had almost lost in English and French works of the kind."

EXAMINER.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, BOUVERIE-STREET.

CHARLES KNIGHT'S POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

On the 7th of April will be published, price 9s. cloth,

THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE

POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

(INCLUDING FROM THE REIGN OF RICHARD II. TO THE REIGN OF EDWARD VI.)

By CHARLES KNIGHT.

The Second Volume (like the First) is beautifully illustrated with Eight Steel Plates and numerous Woodcuts, and there is no work on the same subject which contains such a mass of information arranged in so admirable a manner.

"It is a narrative at all times spirited, often conversational, of the most important movements of the nation and of the nation's intellect, and of the men whose intellect and acts framed or swayed the national character. . . . A careful selection and appreciation of the results of the acts, laws, and customs, which influenced society, and either produced or flowed from particular phases of national character."—*Glasgow Citizen*.

BRADBURY AND EVANS, 11, BOUVERIE-STREET.

This day is published, crown 8vo. cloth, price 6s. 6d.
A LONG VACATION RAMBLE IN NORWAY AND SWEDEN. By X and Y, (Two Unknown Quantities).
Cambridge: Macmillan & Co.

This day is published, a Third Edition, Revised, in crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

LECTURES to LADIES on PRACTICAL SUBJECTS. Third Edition, Revised.
Cambridge: Macmillan & Co.

"I TOO," and OTHER POEMS.
By BEELZEBUB. Cheap Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1s. 9d. Free by post on receipt of the amount in postage stamps.
London: Kemble & Son, 407, Oxford-street; and all Booksellers.

Free by post, and on application,
PHOTOGRAPHY.—Wholesale and Retail ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES of CAMERAS, LENSES, DARK TENTS, PURE CHEMICALS, &c., manufactured by BLAND & LONG, Opticians and Photographic Instrument Makers to the Queen, 133, Fleet-street, London.

Just published, Second Edition, enlarged, 1s.; per post, 1s. 2d.
PRACTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY on GLASS and PAPER: a Manual containing Simple Directions for the Production of Portraits and Views by the Agency of Light.
By CHARLES A. LONG.

Bland & Long, Photographic Instrument Makers to the Queen, 133, Fleet-street, London.

Just published, Third Edition, post free, 6d.
SPECTACLES: When to Wear and How to Use them, addressed to those who Value their Sight.
By CHARLES A. LONG.
Bland & Long, Opticians to the Queen, 133, Fleet-street, London.

Just published, price 1s. post free,
THE UNSPEAKABLE; or, LIFE of a STAMMERER. An Authentic Autobiography.
"There is much that is curious, much that is interesting, and above all, much that will bring comfort to those, who, like the author, have suffered from this most painful of afflictions."
Bell's Life.

London: C. H. Clarke, 23 A, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 5s.
LIBERTY; a CHAIN OF BROWN LINKS.
A POEM by O. G.
London: T. Hatchard, 187, Piccadilly.

Just published, in 1 vol. 4to. with 105 fine Plates, extra cloth boards, and lettered, price 12 11s. 6d.

A SELECTION of VASES, STATUES, BUSTS, &c. from Terra Cottas, by J. M. BLASHFIELD, M.R. Inst.—The Engravings exhibit the most Classical and Picturesque Forms of Art, useful for the Adornment of the Interior and Exterior of Palatial, Rural, and other Residences.
John. Weale, 59, High Holborn.

NEW WORK by DR. EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
Now published, in 1 vol. 8vo. 489 pages, cloth, price 7s. 6d.
RELIGIOUS TRUTH, ILLUSTRATED FROM SCIENCE. In Addresses and Sermons on Special Occasions. By EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D.D. LL.D., late President of Amherst College and now Professor of Natural Theology and Geology.
Trübner & Co. American Booksellers, 60, Paternoster-row, London.

This day is published, in 8vo. price 10s. cloth,
THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION in the REIGN of KING CHARLES THE SECOND. By ANDREW AMOS, Esq., Downing Professor of Law in the University of Cambridge, and late Member in the Supreme Council of India.
London: Stevens & Norton, Law Publishers, 26, Bell-yard, Lincoln's Inn. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell & Co.

Will be published on Monday, April 6th, price 3s. 6d.
THE NIGHT SIDE OF LONDON.
By J. EWING RITCHIE.
Author of 'The London Fulpit,' &c. &c.

Contents:
Introduction—Seeing a Man Hanged—Catherine-street—The Bal Masqué—Up the Haymarket—Canterbury Hall—Ratcliffe-highway—Judge and Jury Clubs—The Cave of Harmony—Discussion Club—Fidler Cellars—Leicester-square—Dr. Johnson's—The Sporting Public-house—The Public-house with a Billiard-room—The Respectable Public-house—The Hungerford Music Hall—Highbury Barn—Boxing Night—The Nagal—Caldwell's—Cremorne—The Costermongers' Free and Easy—The Southwark Music Hall—The Eagle Tavern—The Police Court—The Lunatic Asylum.

London: William Tweedie, 337, Strand.

Just published, with nearly 4,000 Woodcut Engravings by Whymper, from Original Drawings by John and Frederick Gilbert, Harrison Weir, and others, 4to. price 42s. bound in cloth,

AN ILLUSTRATED VOCABULARY for the USE of the DEAF and DUMB, being a selection of Words in common use, comprising many objects in Natural History, and most of the noun words used in Holy Scripture, and intended as a First Word Book for the Deaf and Dumb. Also, Illustrations of the various ordinary trades, the tools used in them, and the method of using these tools. With examples of lessons London: Printed for the "Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb," Old Kent-road; sold at the Asylum, also at the Depositories of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and by Hamilton, Adams & Co. 35, Paternoster-row.

NEW POEMS.
Fcap. 8vo. cloth extra, gilt edges, price 4s.
WILD FLOWERS and FRUITS: POEMS.
By WILLIAM DALE.
"Many of the pieces evince considerable talent."
London Quarterly Review.

"There is some new imagery and much Bernard Barton feeling about his harvest lines."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 4, 1856.
London: Alexander Heylin, 25, Paternoster-row.

THE MINER POET.
12mo. cloth extra, price 4s.
LAYS from the MINE, the MOOR, and the MOUNTAIN. By JOHN HARRIS, a Cornish Miner. 2nd Edition.

"His writing to any other age would have been a marvel, and it is a phenomenon even in our own. . . . Generally it is earnest, strong, and sweet with a father's love and all domestic affections."
Athenæum, Oct. 4, 1856.
London: Alexander Heylin, 25, Paternoster-row.

HARMONIUM and for **HARMONIUM** and **PIANOFORTE**—NEW MUSIC, arranged from the Compositions of Beethoven, Haydn, Rossini, Donizetti, Lefebvre, Wely, Panseron, &c. 2s. 6d. per copy, which will be forwarded free on application to Messrs. Wheatstone & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of Harmoniums, 20, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London, W.

Now ready, in 1 vol. with 1,600 Engravings of Arms, **SIR BERNARD BURKE'S PEERAGE** and **BARONETAGE** for 1857.

New Edition, corrected throughout to the Present Time from the Personal Communications of the Nobility, &c.
"The best genealogical and heraldic dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage, and the first authority on all questions affecting the aristocracy."—*Globe*.
Hurst & Blackett, Publishers, Successors to Henry Colburn.

Will shortly appear,
THE STATUE SHRINE. A Greek Legend.

Hall & Virtue, 25, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, 3 vols. post 8vo. price 12 11s. 6d.
PHOTO THE SULIOTE. A Tale of Modern Greece. By DAVID R. MORIER, Esq. late H.B.M. Minister Plenipotentiary at Bern.
L. Booth, 307, Regent-street.

VICAR OF WAKEFIELD—ENGLISH AND GERMAN.
Just published, price 4s. 6d. square 8vo. cloth boards extra.
GOLDSMITH'S VICAR OF WAKEFIELD, with a close GERMAN TRANSLATION on the same page. Illustrated with Fifty Woodcuts by L. Richter.
Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

PROF. WEBER'S LECTURE ON ANCIENT INDIA.
Just published, 8vo. sewed, price 1s.

MODERN INVESTIGATIONS ON ANCIENT INDIA. A Lecture, delivered at Berlin, March, 1854, by Professor A. WEBER. Translated from the German, by FANNY METCALF.
Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Just published, in folio, with Map and Diagrams, price 1s.
Second Edition, enlarged,
PRINCIPLES OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION analyzed, in reference to their Financial Effects on Shareholders, and British, Colonial, and Indian Interests.
By Lieut.-Col. J. P. KENNEDY.

This work treats of the industrial development of our colonial possessions as the most important principle of British policy.
London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

Just published, Part XII. price 6s.,
MISCELLANEA GRAPHICA: a Collection of Ancient, Medieval, and Renaissance Remains in the Possession of Lord Londesborough.
Illustrated by F. W. FAIRBOLT, F.S.A.
The Part contains a frontispiece, title-page, and Historic Introduction by F. W. FAIRBOLT, F.S.A.; illustrated by numerous Wood engravings, and completes the Work.
Published by Chapman & Hall, Piccadilly.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE HEIR OF REDCLIFFE.'
Next week, 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. 12s.

DYNEVOR TERRACE; or, the Clue of Life.
By the Author of 'The Heir of Redcliffe.'
London: John W. Parker & Son, West Strand.

Now ready, DIVISION VI. price 6s. cloth gilt,
NOLAN'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE WAR AGAINST RUSSIA: embellished with Portraits of eminent Commanders, engraved by special permission from original Pictures; Views of the Seat of War, from Sketches taken on the Spot; Battles by Sea and Land, Maps, Plans, &c.
The first Six Divisions comprise 1,500 pages and 56 Plates and Maps, price 6s. each, cloth gilt. Will be completed in Eight Divisions.
James S. Virtue, City-road, and 55, Ivy-lane, London.

LAWFUL CHURCH ORNAMENTS: being an Historical Examination of the Judgment of the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., in the case of Western v. Liddell, &c.; and of 'Aids for Determining some Disputed Points in the Ceremonial of the Church of England,' by the Rev. W. Goode, M.A. With an Appendix on the Judgment of the Right Hon. Sir John Dodson, D.C.L. in the Appeal, Liddell v. Western, &c. By the Rev. THOMAS WALTER FERRY.
London: Joseph Masters, 33, Aldersgate-street, and 78, New Bond-street; and J. H. & Jas. Parker, 37, Strand.

MR. TODD HUNTER'S NEW WORK.
This day is published, price 10s. 6d.

A TREATISE ON THE INTEGRAL CALCULUS, and its APPLICATIONS, with numerous Examples.
By TODD HUNTER, M.A.
Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Lately published, by the same Author,
DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS. Second Edition. 10s. 6d.

ANALYTICAL STATISTICS. 10s. 6d.

CONIC SECTIONS. 10s. 6d.

Cambridge: Macmillan & Co.

MR. SNOWBALL'S TRIGONOMETRY, NINTH EDITION.
This day is published, crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

THE ELEMENTS OF PLANE AND SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY, with the Construction and Use of Tables of Logarithms, both of Numbers and for Angles.
By J. C. SNOWBALL, M.A.
Late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Lately published, by the same Author,
INTRODUCTION TO PLANE TRIGONOMETRY. Second Edition. 5s.

CAMBRIDGE COURSE OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. Fourth Edition. 6s.

Cambridge: Macmillan & Co.

MR. HORACE ST. JOHN'S HISTORY OF THE BRITISH CONQUESTS IN INDIA. 2 vols. 21s.
"The events and characters pass rapidly, and leave vivid impressions on the mind."—*Examiner*.
Hurst & Blackett.

Just published, in 2 vols. price 2s. 6d.

THREE INTRODUCTORY LECTURES ON THE STUDY OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. By ARTHUR PENRYN STANLEY, M.A. Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Canon of Canterbury.
Oxford, and 37, Strand, London: J. H. & Jas. Parker.

HAVET'S FRENCH IN ONE VOLUME, on a New Plan.
Large 8vo. strongly bound, price 6s.

HAVET'S COMPLETE FRENCH CLASS-BOOK, or, Grammatical and Idiomatic French Manual, prepared expressly for the use of English Learners. By A. HAVET, French Master, Glasgow Athenæum, &c. This theoretical and practical work, which is in use in many public and private schools, is the only book required by beginners, being at the same time adapted to the most advanced students. It contains:—I. A Progressive French Reader—II. Copious Vocabulary—III. A complete Accidence and Syntax, exhibiting a continual comparison between the English and French Languages—IV. French Lessons illustrative of all the Idioms—V. Abundant Exercises—VI. French Conversations upon all topics, &c.
London: Dulau & Co.; W. Allan; Simpkin & Co.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

NEW SERIES.
No. XXII. APRIL, 1857. Price 6s.

I. PRESENT STATE OF THEOLOGY IN GERMANY.

II. THE HINDU DREAM.

III. GUNPOWDER, AND ITS EFFECT ON CIVILIZATION.

IV. GLACIERS AND GLACIER THEORIES.

V. PROGRESS: ITS LAW AND CAUSE.

VI. THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

VII. LITERATURE AND SOCIETY.

VIII. CHINA AND THE CHINESE.

CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE.—I. Theology and Philosophy.—II. Politics and Education.—III. Science.—I. 4. Belles Lettres.
London: John Chapman, 8, King William-street, Strand.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW,

No. 10. Price 6s. published April 1.

I. Ben Jonson and a Woman.

II. Kane's Arctic Explorations.

III. Dr. John Zeller—Middle Age Mysticism.

IV. New Government for the Principality.

V. King'sley's 'Two Years Ago.'

VI. Sir John Bowring's 'Siam.'

VII. Oratory and Orators.

VIII. Bussey's 'Gleanings in Europe.'

IX. The Chinese Question and the New Parliament.

X. Our Epilogue on Affairs and Books.
London: Jackson & Walford, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard; and Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

THE IRISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. XXV. MARCH, 1857.

Contents.—Art. I. Odd Phases in Literature—Third Paper.—II. Baldwin, first French Emperor.—III. The Irish Poor Law.—V. The French Opera at Paris.—VI. Macaulay's Historian—how not to do it.—VII. The English Forty Church Establishment in Ireland.—VIII. Quarterly Record of the Progress of Reformatory Schools and of Prison Discipline.

Dublin: W. B. Kelly, & Grafton-street. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. London. To be had of all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.
Price 2s. 6d.

This day is published, No. XV. price 6s., of
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Contents.

I. THE WRITINGS OF CHARLES KINGSLEY.

II. GOLD, IN ITS NATURAL SOURCES.

III. THE MARINE AQUARIUM.

IV. CRIME AND CRIMINAL LAW IN FRANCE.

V. THE EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA.

VI. INSANITY, DISEASE, AND RELIGION.

VII. FRENCH PHILOSOPHY DURING THE RESTORATION.

VIII. THOMAS DE QUINCY.

IX. ESSAYS BY PROFESSOR BADEN POWELL.

X. THE MORAVIAN BRETHREN.

BRIEF LITERARY NOTICES.
London: Alexander Heylin, 28, Paternoster-row.

THE EDINBURGH NEW PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL, for APRIL, 1857, price 6s., contains:—I. Lorin Blodgett on the Distribution of Heat in the North American Climate.—II. A Murray on some New Colophony from the Western Andes.—III. H. F. Baxter on the Influence of Magnetism over Chemical Action.—IV. No. 4 of Contributions to Ornithology, by Sir W. Jardine, Bart. V. S. Symonds on the Correlation of the Triassic Rocks in the Vale of Worcester.—VI. Rev. T. B. Brodie on some Species of Corals in the Lias of Gloucestershire, Worcester, &c.—VII. W. Crowder on the Chemistry of the Iron Manufacture of Cleveland District.—VIII. H. C. Sorby on the Physical Geography of the Tertiary Estuary of the Isle of Wight.—IX. Dr. J. S. Wright on Hyaline Enkephalins.—X. Description of a Self-registering Maximum and Minimum Barometer.—XI. Professor Forbes on Father Secchi's Statical Barometer.—XII. Professor Goddard on the Reproductive Economy of Bees.—With Proceedings of Societies, Scientific Intelligence, and Reviews.

Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.

Now ready, price 1s.
THE MONTHLY REVIEW,

No. XVI. APRIL, 1857.

Contents.

I. China and Siam.

II. Italian Revolutions.

III. Chaldaea and Persia.

IV. The English Abroad.

V. Mr. Thackeray on Charity.

VI. Electrotonic Tactics.

Notices of Books: L'Art d'être Malheureux—Friends of Bohemia—Going Abroad—From Bombay to Bushire—Norway and Sweden, by X and Y—The Heroes of Asgard, &c.
Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. Paternoster-row.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, by SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent. price 2s. 6d., for APRIL, contains:—I. Autobiography of Sylvanus Urban—II. Sonnet after Petrarch—III. Ephesus and the Temple of Diana—IV. Retirement: a Sonnet—V. A Batch of Old Poets—VI. Chaldaea and Suesana—VII. Siam—VIII. The Memorial Church at Constantinople—IX. The Chronicle of the Abbey of Croiland—X. Kemble's State Papers—XI. Lemon's Calendar of State Papers—XII. A Jacobite Relic from Heame's MSS.—XIII. Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban, Gresham College, Margate's Song in 'Faust,' the Family of Thompson of Ebbot, &c.—XIV. Minor Correspondence—XV. Antiquarian Researches—XVI. Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews—XVII. The Monthly Intelligencer—XVIII. Promotions and Preferment—XIX. Obituary, &c. &c.
J. H. & Jas. Parker, 37, Strand, London.

IRISH METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE.—

The FIRST NUMBER (April) now published, price 2s. 6d., by post, 2s. 8d. To be continued Monthly.

Contents.
Life's Foresightings—a Novel, by the Author of Old Times.

Part I.
The Psyche of Capua—a Fragment, by the late Mrs. Rumer. Translations from the Spanish.

Recollections of the River Conello.
Vite Via—a Poem.
Sunset and Sunrise.
Duck Shooting at Longhagall.

Recollections of the River Conello.
Last Days of Sebastopol. No. I.
"If only,"—a Poem.
A Few Words on Novels.
Sporting Appendix.

Dublin: Edward J. Milliken, 15, College-green.
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.
Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd.

Sold by all Booksellers.

This day is published, price 2s.

THE JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES AND ASSURANCE MAGAZINE. No. XXVII., for APRIL.

Contents.

1. An Investigation into the proper Method of determining the Amount of an Annuity forborne and improved at Interest, during the existence of a given Life.

2. A Formula for expressing the Decrement of Human Life.

3. On the Settlement of Losses by Fire under Average Policies.

4. On the Advantages to Statistical Science of an Uniform Decimal System of Measures, Weights, and Coins, throughout the

Foreign Intelligence, Correspondence, &c.
London: Charles & Edwin Layton, 150, Fleet-street.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCER, for APRIL, price Fivepence, contains:—

1. The OPIUM QUESTION, from the Growth of the Poppy to its Use in the Opium Pipe—Varied Testimony, Chinese and European, and as the scourge of Opium—Smoking in China—The effect of England's Connection with it, alienation from us of the Chinese mind.

2. RUPERT'S LAND—Our Mission at York Factory—Rev. W. Mason's Journal of a Visit to Churchill.

3. RECENT INTELLIGENCE from China, Western India, and Peshawar.
Seeley, Hatchard; Nisbet.

Now ready,
THE CHRISTIAN REMEMBRANCER,

No. XXVI. for APRIL.

Contents.

1. The Progress and Prospects of the Mormons at Utah.

2. Irons and other tales by the Author of 'Any Herbert.'

3. The Armenian Church.

4. Palgrave's Normandy and England.

5. Brown's Signal Lamp—All Illustrated. Original Articles on Wigan's Freight Engines, Progress of India, Town Sewage, Steam Culture, also on Steam-Ship Building in Scotland, conclusion of Articles on Railways for the Colonies, Illustrated. Professor Faraday on the Conservation of Force. Proceedings of the Geological Society, Mr. Dresser's Paper on a New Mode of Nature Printing, &c.

6. Letters applied to the Arts, New Mode of Obtaining Starch, &c. The motto to the Editor on various Engineering Questions—Reviews of New Books—Patent Journal, containing New Patents, Notices to Proceed, Abstracts of Specifications—Timber and Metal Markets—Trades of Birmingham, Wolverhampton and other Districts—and all the Engineering News of the Week. Price 6d.; stamped, 7d.

Bernard Luxton, Publisher, 301, Strand.

THE ENGINEER OF FRIDAY, APRIL 3rd, contains Descriptions of Duvoir's Steam-Engine—Hall, Wyde & Walte's Steam-Engine—Baker's Safety Valve—Copper's Improvements in Manufacturing Candles—Dandurum's Swimming Apparatus—Hargrave's Improvements in Collier's Combing Machine—Brown's Signal Lamp—All Illustrated. Original Articles on Wigan's Freight Engines, Progress of India, Town Sewage, Steam Culture, also on Steam-Ship Building in Scotland, conclusion of Articles on Railways for the Colonies, Illustrated. Professor Faraday on the Conservation of Force. Proceedings of the Geological Society, Mr. Dresser's Paper on a New Mode of Nature Printing, &c.

Letters applied to the Arts, New Mode of Obtaining Starch, &c. The motto to the Editor on various Engineering Questions—Reviews of New Books—Patent Journal, containing New Patents, Notices to Proceed, Abstracts of Specifications—Timber and Metal Markets—Trades of Birmingham, Wolverhampton and other Districts—and all the Engineering News of the Week. Price 6d.; stamped, 7d.

Bernard Luxton, Publisher, 301, Strand.

THE EVENING READER, for APRIL, contains THE UNMARRIED DREAM—THE HAUNTED CHATEAU—PHILOSOPHY OF A WHEEL, &c. &c. Price 2d. Monthly.

London: Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

A BOON COMPANION FOR RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.

Now ready, a New Edition, handsomely bound in cloth, reduced from 6d. to 3s. 6d.

JOE MILLER'S JEST BOOK:

A work everybody quotes, and few have read. A reprint from the second edition, with copious additional additions. The first edition of this work having been exhausted, it has been reprinted equal to the original, and now issued at a greatly reduced price.

London: Whittaker & Co.

Third Edition, 8vo, 450 pages, 2s. 6d.; by post, 2s. 10d.
THE WATER-CURE, its Principles and Practice. A Guide in the Preservation of Health and Cure of Chronic Disease. With Illustrative Cases. By JAMES WILSON, M.D.

We heartily recommend this book as a trustworthy guide. The medical teaching is sound, and the book abounds in valuable practical hints on diet, digestion, &c.—*Examiner*.
 "A remarkable and valuable work, full of philosophical suggestion for the non-professional. A book that will live."
Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart. M.P.
 London: Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price Two Guinea. Third Edition, greatly enlarged, (680 pages 4to.)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO VITAL STATISTICS:
 being a development of the rate of Mortality and the laws of Sickness, from original and extensive data, applied to the formation, reconstruction, and management of Friendly, Odd Fellows, Foresters, Reclaimable, and other Benefit and Provident Societies; With an inquiry into the influence of Locality, Occupations, and Habits of Life on Health:
 An analytical view of Railway Accidents; and
 An investigation into the progress of Crime in England and Wales. By F. G. L. NIELSEN, F.R.S. &c.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

FOR STUDENTS, SCHOOLS, TOURISTS.
 Fourth Edition, cloth, lettered, 4s. 6d.

HOW TO SPEAK FRENCH; or, French and French: Facts, Reasons, Practice. By A. ALBITES, LL.B. Paris, French Master of the Birmingham Proprietary School; Author of "French Genders Conquered," "Blunders in French Avoided," "Phases of l'Histoire de France," &c. &c. each.) "Incomparably superior."—*Athenæum*.—"Perfect."—*Évo*.
 London: Longman & Co.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. On Definite Rules of Translation, with an English Version of the same; in Nine Parts. By HERMAN HELFETTER, Author of "Rules for ascertaining the Sense conveyed in Ancient Greek Manuscripts," &c. &c.
 Orléans & Co. 48, Paternoster-row; and J. Bumpus, 188, Oxford-street.

ROSS'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE LENSES.—These Lenses give correct definition at the centre and margin of the picture, and have their visual and chemical action equalised in the central and oblique pencils.

Great Exhibition Jurors' Report, p. 274.
 "Mr. Ross prepares lenses for Portraiture having the greatest intensity yet produced, by procuring the coincidence of the chemical, optical, and visual rays. The spherical aberration is also very carefully corrected, both in the central and oblique pencils."
 "Mr. Ross has exhibited the best Camera in the Exhibition. It is furnished with a double achromatic object-lens, about 3 inches in aperture. There is no stop, the field is flat, and the image very perfect up to the edge."
 Catalogues sent upon application.
 A. ROSS, 4, Featherstone-buildings, High Holborn.

HOCKIN'S OPERATOR'S NEGATIVE COLLODION is unsurpassed in sensitiveness and density, price 12s. per 20 oz. exclusive of bottles.
POSITIVE COLORED unequalled in sensitiveness and delicacy of detail, 6d. per oz., 5s. 6d. per 30 oz.

ALBUMENIZED PAPER, 17½ by 11, 5s. per quire: Waxed do., 7½—Amber Varnish, 12s. per pound; Crystal do., 4s.; both dry hard immediately without artificial heat—Lenses and Apparatus of their own Manufacture.—Pure Chemicals.

HOCKIN'S 'PRACTICAL HINTS ON PHOTOGRAPHY.'
 Third Edition, 18, or post 1s. 1d.
 HOCKIN & CO. Operative Chemists, 38, Duke-street, Manchester-terrace, London (late 288, Strand).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. T. OTTEWILL & Co., Wholesale, Retail and Export PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS Manufacturers, Charlotte-terrace, Caledonian-road, London, beg to inform the Trade and Public generally, that they have erected extensive Workshops adjacent to their former shops, and having now the largest Manufactory in England for the making of Cameras, they are enabled to execute with despatch any orders they may be favoured with.—The Materials and Workmanship of the first class. Their Illustrated Catalogue sent free on application.

ALBUMENIZED PAPER, carefully prepared by R. W. THOMAS, Chemist, 10, Pall Mall. Fire-Resisting Sample Quires of this paper, put up in suitable cases for posting, can be had on receipt of 6s. 6d. payable by stamps or post-office order, to RICHARD W. THOMAS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—*Gratis.*—Mr. THOMAS'S enlarged Paper of Instructions for the Use of his preparation of Colloidal, "Xylo-Iodide of Silver," sent free on receipt of two stamps for postage; or may be had bound on receipt of thirteen stamps.—Address R. W. THOMAS, Chemist, 10, Pall Mall.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, APPARATUS, AND LENSES.

R. W. THOMAS, CHEMIST, & CO., 10, PALL MALL,
 Sole Makers of the Xylo-Iodide of Silver, and Manufacturers of Pure Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus. THOMAS'S Xylo-Iodide of Silver.—This important photographic preparation is extensively used at all the Photographic Establishments. Its superiority is universally acknowledged. Testimonials from the best Photographers and principal scientific men of the day warrant the assertion, that hitherto no preparation has been discovered which produces uniformly such perfect pictures, combined with the greatest rapidity of action. Free from spots, stains, or any other kind of blemish. In all cases where a quantity is required, the two solutions may be had at wholesale price in separate bottles; in the dark, and in the light, for use, and exported to any climate. Full instructions for use gratis. CAUTION. Each bottle is stamped with a red label, bearing my name and address, RICHARD W. THOMAS, Chemist, 10, Pall Mall, to counterfeit which is felony.—NITRATE of SILVER BATH for the above preparation may be always obtained of R. W. THOMAS, ready made, at a cost little more than the price of ingredients used.—CRYSTAL VARNISH, prepared from the purest Amber. This valuable Varnish, for protecting Negative pictures, does not require the application of any heat to the plate. The coating will come free from stickiness, hard, and transparent. It dries immediately.—HYPO-COLOURING BATH, for rendering the Positives on Paper dark and rich in colour. Instructions for Use gratis.—CYANIDE of SOLE, for removing all kinds of Photographic Stains. The genuine is made only by the inventor, and is secured with a red label, bearing his signature and address, RICHARD W. THOMAS, Chemist, No. 10, Pall Mall. Manufacturers of Pure Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus. And may be procured of all respectable Chemists, in London, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each, through Messrs. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Messrs. Barclay & Co. 38, Farringdon-street, Wholesale Agents.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
 of the Directors of the MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, together with the Cash Account and Balance Sheet for the year 1856, showing the state of the Society's affairs on the 31st of December last, as presented to the General Meeting on the 18th of February, 1857, will be delivered on a written or personal application to the Actuary, or to any of the Society's agents in Great Britain.
 CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.
 Mutual Life Assurance Office, 39, King-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 39, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.
Extracts from the Tenth Annual Report.

There were received during the year—
 1,199 Policies to Assure £307,510 0 0
 And there were issued—
 1,118 Policies, assuring 240,436 0 0
 45 Proposals were declined, for 10,775 0 0
 41 Ditto were under consideration, for 6,368 0 0
 8 Immediate Annuities were granted, for 355 13 4
 The Annual Income is now £1,389 14 7
 The Claims arising from deaths during the year, including bonuses, amount to 0,618 13 11
 The total amount paid to the widows or other representatives of members deceased since the commencement, is 45,545 9 9
 The Accumulated Fund, after deducting the cash bonus paid on the last division of profits, amounts to 110,000 0 0
 The Appropriation of the 18,000 profits, declared at the last division, has been completed during the year, as follows:—
 Cash Bonus (7½ per cent. on premiums paid) £8,105 5 7
 Applied in reduction of premiums 5,909 4 3
 Ditto in Reversionary Bonuses 5,909 10 2
 £18,000 0 0

Progress of the Company from its commencement:—

	Policies Issued.	Amount.
From Jan. 1847, to end of 1851	3,150	£53,963
From Jan. 1852, to end of 1854	3,357	679,351
From Jan. 1855, to end of 1856	9,603	579,011
10 Years.	9,613	1,811,665

6,968 Policies are now in force, assuring £1,419,563.

JAMES INGALL, Secretary.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

39, THORGMORTON-STREET, BANK.

Chairman—THOMAS PARSONS, Esq., Alderman.

Deputy-Chairman—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq.

Richard E. Arden, Esq. John Humphrey, Esq. Ald.

Edward Bates, Esq. Rupert Ingley, Esq.

Thomas Campbell, Esq. Jeremiah Pichey, Esq.

Professor Hall, M.A. Lewis Pocock, Esq.

Physician—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury-square.

Surgeon—W. Goulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING IN THIS COMPANY.

The premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security. The Assured are protected by a subscribed capital of 300,000, an assurance fund of 480,000, invested on mortgage, and in the Government Stocks; and an income of 80,000 a year.

30	1 1 3	1 2 7	2 5 5	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 9	3 0 7	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10

MUTUAL BRANCH.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, at the end of five years, to participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent. of the profits. The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be reserved in cash.

At the first division a return of 30 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying according to age, from 10 to 20 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.

Loans upon approved security.

No charge for Policy Stamps.

Medical Attendants paid for their reports.

Persons may, in time of peace, proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

The Medical Officers attend every day at a quarter before Two o'clock.

E. BATES, Resident Director.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES DOWNES, Esq. Chairman; THE HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P. Deputy-Chairman.

EDWARD LENNOX BOYD, Esq. F.S.A. D. Q. HENRIQUES, Esq.

(Resident.) J. G. HENRIQUES, Esq.

CHARLES BEWICK CURTIS, Esq. A. H. MACDOUGALL, Esq.

WILLIAM FAIRBIE, Esq. F. C. MAITLAND, Esq.

Secretary—PATRICK MACINTYRE, Esq.

Special Notice.—Third Division of Profits.

The unusual success which has attended the cautious yet energetic operations of this Company has enabled the Directors to add Reversionary Bonuses to Policies on the participating class, averaging nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sum insured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the Premiums paid.

Parties insuring with this Company do not incur the risk of Copartnership, as is the case in Mutual Offices.

Established nearly a Quarter of a Century.

Annual Income upwards of £128,000.

The Funds or Property of the Company, as at 31st December, 1855, amounted to 566,124. 2s. 6d., invested in Government and other approved Securities.

Prospectuses and every information will be afforded on application to E. LENNOX BOYD, Resident Director.

INSTITUTED IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE, A.D. 1714.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY
 (FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES).
 OFFICES.

81, CORNHILL, and 70, BAKER-STREET, LONDON;
 10, REGENT GREEN, DUBLIN; and
 GROENENEG-STREET, HAMBURG;
 BRISTOL, LIVERPOOL, and MANCHESTER.
 The Premises in Cornhill being now rebuilt, the business will in future be carried on there.
 The Receipts for Fire Policies falling due at Lady-Day are now ready at the Head Offices in London, and at the respective Agents in the country.
 W. M. LEWIS, Secretary.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY calculates premiums of any description involving the Contingency of Human Life.
 Henry Curry, Esq. John S. Felton, Esq.
 Fred. Doulton, Esq. John V. Gooch, Esq.
 Rev. W. W. Ellis. Thomas Hamber, Esq.
 Ralph Ettrill. Geo. Alfred Walker, Esq.
 Premium to Assure 100l. payable at Death.

Age next Birthday.	Annually.	Half-Yearly.	Quarterly.
30	£2 1 6	£1 3 1	£0 10 11
40	3 14 9	1 13 1	1 4 4
50	4 1 7	2 1 9	1 1 4

The public are invited to examine for themselves the advantages gained for Assurers by the plan on which Policies are granted by this Office.

Peculiar advantages are afforded to respectable and active parties who would undertake the Agency in places where no Agent has yet been appointed.
 Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every other information may be obtained on application at the Offices, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. (Signed)
 CHARLES JAMES THICKE, Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY was held in the Company's Office in Edinburgh on the 2nd of March, 1857. ANDREW COVENTRY, Esq. in the Chair.

Report by the Directors on the business of the year ending the 31st of December last was read to the Meeting, showing that in the LIFE DEPARTMENT NEW POLICIES were issued, insuring the sum of 274,744., and paying in Annual Premiums 8,002. 14s. 6d.

The Accumulated Fund amounted to 664,022. 12s. 11d. The Annual Income from Life Premiums was 116,846. 13s.

The ANNUAL PROSPECTIVE INTERMEDIATE BONUS of 7½ per cent. per annum was extended to all PARTICIPATING POLICIES effected before the 31st of December next.

By the ANNUITY DEPARTMENT the sum of 29,166. 12s. had been received for Annuities granted during the year 1856, and the Annuity Fund now amounted to 119,471. 12s. 6d.

The following Shareholders were elected President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors for the current year:

President—His Grace the Duke of ROXBURGH, K.T.

Vice-President—The Most Noble the Marquis of ABERCORN, K.G.

The Right Hon. the Earl of CAMPERDOWN, K.T.

The Right Hon. the Earl of STAIR.

LONDON BOARD.

Sir PETER LAURIE, Alderman, Chairman.

John I. Glenzie, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

William Borradaile, Esq. John Connell, Esq.

Archibald Cockburn, Esq. Peter Northall Laurie, Esq.

R. P. Frichard, Esq.

Alexander Dobie, Esq. Lancaster-place, Solicitor.

John Webster, M.D. F.R.S. Physician.

Robert Strachan, Esq. Secretary.

Bankers—Union Bank of London.

All the benefits of Life Assurance are offered by this Company to their fullest extent, combined with the first grant of annuity of an Assurance Office—viz.: Absolute Security that the sum stipulated in the Policy will be forthcoming when due.

First and Second Premiums are moderate and equitably graduated according to age. Only one-half of the Premiums, with Interest, need be paid during the first five years.

The Profits are distributed every seven years. An Intermediate or Annual Bonus is allowed on Policies which become claims between the periods of Division. Bonus additions may be commuted for a cash payment, or applied in reduction of future premiums. Nine-tenths or Ninety per cent. of seven years' Profits will be divided after the close of the year 1858.

Forms of Proposal and all necessary information may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

No. 4, NEW BANK BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

During the last three years this Company has issued 1,343 New Life Policies, assuring 879,797., and yielding 29,331. in New Premiums.

During the same period, upwards of 230,000. have been paid as Claims under Life Policies to the Widows or other representatives, of persons Assured.

VALUABLE NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS,

A SELECTION FROM THE EXTENSIVE STOCK NOW ON SALE OR PUBLISHED BY

WILLIS & SOTHERAN,

At their East-End Establishment, 10, LITTLE TOWER-STREET, Eastcheap, City.

A CHOICE SET OF BOOKS.

MIRROR for MAGISTRATES, 'PAINTER'S PALACE OF PLEASURE' and the 'BYRTH, LYFE, and ACTES of KYNG ARTHUR,' ed. with Introductions and Notes by HASLEWOOD and SOUTHEY, 7 vols. small 4to. olive morocco, extra, gilt leaves, and tooled sides, uniform, in Riviere's best style, 16s. 12s. (pub. in bds. 30s.) 1818-17

Only 250 copies of these famous works, in verse and prose, of the Elizabethan age were printed. Complete sets, in such choice condition as the above, are of very rare occurrence.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 'DODDSEY'S,' complete set, from its Commencement in 1785 to 1855, inclusive, with Indexes, 100 vols. 8vo. half russet, neat, uncut, 35s. 10s. 1785-1855

ARCHER'S Vestiges of Old London, 37 fine Etchings of the Ancient Monuments and Architecture of London, with Descriptions (comprising many subjects never before engraved), royal 4to. half mor. 12s. 12s. (pub. 2s.) 1851

BAILLIE'S (Capt.) Works, 107 fine Prints and Etchings after Rembrandt, Ostade, Teniers, G. Dow, Poussin, &c. mounted on thick paper, atlas fold, elegantly bound in purple morocco, gilt leaves, 3s. 15s.

BARONIAL HALLS and Picturesque Edifices of England, drawn by Harding, Catermole, Prout, &c. 72 beautiful Plates and numerous Woodcuts, with Descriptions by S. C. Hall, 2 large vols. royal 4to. half mor. 3s. 10s. (pub. 7s.) 1851

BAXTER'S BRITISH FLOWERING PLANTS; with the Scientific and English Names, Descriptions, copious Indexes, &c. 500 coloured Plates, 6 vols. 8vo. new half mor. 4s. 10s. (pub. 6s.) Oxford, 1834-48

This is the only work which presents in a moderate compass the whole of the genera of British Flowering Plants.

BAYLEY'S Tower of London, History and Antiquities of, best Edition, numerous fine Plates, 3 vols. 4to. russet extra, gilt leaves, by Clarke & Bedford, 3s. 12s. 6d. 1851

BEAUTIES of ENGLAND and WALES, comprising Descriptions and Views of every County, 700 Engravings of Mansions, Views, &c. 26 vols. 8vo. newly bound of gilt, contents lettered, fine copy, 6s. 1850-16

THE BEAUTIFUL SCENERY THROUGHOUT THE CHIMERA.

BOSSOLI'S AUTHENTIC VIEWS within the City and Harbour of SEBASTOPOL; also at Percep, Eupatoria, Balaklava, Simferopol, &c. on the Rivers Alma, Katcha, and Salghir. 52 beautiful coloured lithographic Drawings, on 30 Plates, folio, cloth, 2s. 12s. 6d. (pub. 5s. 5d.)

A more beautiful series of Views than the above has never been published.

BRIDGEWATER TREATISES—complete set of these celebrated Works, elegantly printed in large type, with numerous Illustrations, 13 vols. 8vo. cloth, scarce, 7s. 12s. Pickering, 1835, &c.

BROWN'S (Capt.) FOSSIL CONCHOLOGY of Great Britain, Illustrations of the; with Descriptions, 17 Plates, containing upwards of 3,500 coloured Figures, royal 4to. new cloth, 3s. 10s. (pub. 5s. 5d.)

BROWN'S (Capt.) Recent CONCHOLOGY of Great Britain and Ireland, Illustrations of the, with Descriptions, Second Edition, containing 63 coloured Plates of Land, Marine, and Freshwater Shells, 4to. new cloth, 3s. 15s. (pub. at 3s. 12s. 6d.) 1844

CLANS of the SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, by McLAN, comprising 72 large and exquisitely coloured Plates, illustrative of the Dress, Tartan, Arms, Armorial Insignia, and Social Occupations of the Highlanders: Described by Logan, 2 vols. folio, sumptuously bound in morocco, gilt, with floriated borders, and Arms, 18s. 13s. 1845

CLARENDON'S History of the Rebellion, with his Life and Continuation of his History, also the Clarendon and Rochester Correspondence, and Diary of the Earl of Rochester, Portraits, Engravings, and Autographs, 10 vols. 4to. new half russet, gilt, 3s. 10s. 1816-29

CLARK'S Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges, with General Inquiries on Beams, and on the Properties of Materials used in Construction, 3 vols. royal 8vo. with atlas fold, of 45 large Engravings, some coloured, cloth, 3s. 3s. (pub. 4s. 14s. 6d.) 1850

CUITT'S Ruins of Olden Time, in Great Britain, 74 fine Engravings of the Abbeys, Cathedrals, Churches, Old Timber Houses, Castles, &c. etched in the bold and grand style of Piranesi's 'Ruins of Rome,' brilliant impressions, imp. folio, half mor. gilt leaves, 3s. 1855

COLUMBURN'S New Monthly Magazine and Humourist, complete from the Commencement to April, 1845, numerous Engravings, 73 vols. royal 8vo. cloth, 7s. 15s. (pub. 6s. 6d. guineas.) 1826-45

Includes the best Novels and Poems of Marryat, Countess of Blessington, Mrs. Trollope, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Hon. Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Hemans, Miss Landon, Eliza Cook, Theodore Hook, Leigh Hunt, Foote, Ward, Lady Morgan, Lord and Lady Nugent, Douglas Jerrold, &c.

DUGDALE'S MONASTICON ANGLICANUM—History of the Abbeys and other Monasteries, Cathedrals, &c. in England and Wales, enlarged by Gale, Ellis, and Bandinel, 2 vols. 8vo. Plates and Woodcuts, 8 vols. folio, whole bound in rich blue Turkey morocco, gilt leaves and borders of gold, 20s. 10s. 1846

A recently published CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 2,000 Valuable, New and Second Works, in all classes of Literature, Books of Prints &c., as well as many CHOICE ENGRAVINGS, on Sale at extremely low prices (many at a fourth of the original rates), may be had, price Sixpence.

DUGDALE'S History of St. Paul's Cathedral, Second Edition, enlarged by Maynard, fine Portraits and Engravings by Hollar, &c. large paper, folio, calf gilt, scarce, 2l. 11s. 6d.

DUGDALE'S View of the late Troubles in England, setting forth their Rise, Growth, and Tragical Conclusion, brilliant portrait of Charles I., folio, antique olive morocco extra, gilt leaves, by Riviere, 3s. 2s. 1851

DIBBIN'S BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORKS, an unusually fine and sumptuous set of, in large paper, viz. The Bibliographical and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany, with India Proofs of Lewis's exquisite Etchings, 3 vols. Bibliotheca Spenceriana and Aedes Althorpiana, 6 vols.—Northern Tour, 3 vols.—Bibliographical Decameron, 3 vols.—Bibliomania, 1 vol. Library Companion, 2 vols.—Introduction to the Classics, 3 vols.—Thomas & Kempis, 1 vol.: in all 31 vols. imp. 8vo. with early and brilliant impressions of the Plates and Etchings, 3 vols. whole bound in rich olive mor. gilt leaves, the remainder half-bd. to correspond, 8s. 10s.

So splendid a set rarely occurs for sale.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, a Complete Set, from the Commencement in 1803 to the end of 1856, 105 vols., including the three Indexes, half russet, neat, 17l. 10s. 1803-1856

ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA, or Universal Dictionary of Knowledge, edited by the Rev. E. Smedley, Rev. Hugh Rose, and Rev. H. J. Rose, many hundred fine Plates, 30 vols. 4to. half morocco, 15s. 10s. 1845

EVELYN and PEPPYS Memorials, Diaries and Correspondence, the fine Library Editions, 3 vols. 8vo. elegantly bound in red claret morocco, gilt leaves, a handsome uniform set, 6s. 6s. 1857, &c.

EXHIBITION of 1851.—The Magnificent Set of Works printed for the Commissioners, descriptive of the Great Exhibition, one of the large and fine paper copies, with nearly all the unique Series of Presentation Titles, and many hundred Woodcuts, 15 large vols. folio, sumptuously bound in Turkey morocco extra, gilt leaves, by Riviere, bound and Exhibited as a Specimen of the Art of Bookbinding at the Paris Exhibition, 45s.

Printed entirely for Presents, 1851-4

Comprises Official, Descriptive, and Illustrated Catalogue—Jury Reports on the Thirty Classes—Commissioners' Reports, both parts—Presentation Titles to the Crowned Heads, Fairings, &c. most sumptuous Copy, which, independently of its fine condition, may be considered as unique, the Government copy itself being deficient of a set of the presentation titles.

GALERIE de FLORENCE et du Palais Pitti, containing 400 beautiful Engravings of first-rate Pictures, Statues, Bas-Reliefs, and Gems, 4 vols. imp. folio, newly bound, half russet, gilt, 12s. 12s. Paris, 1819

A fine copy of this beautiful work. The Florence Gallery is allowed to be the most capital collection of Pictures in Europe. The above copy contains the two extra Numbers at the end, which are generally wanting.

GOULD'S BIRDS of EUROPE, complete, with 449 large and most beautifully coloured Plates of Birds, mostly in their full natural size, 5 vols. imp. folio, new half morocco, gilt leaves, 75s. 10s. Scarce. 1837

GOULD'S CENTURY of BIRDS from the Himalaya Mountains, complete, with 100 large and beautiful coloured figures of Birds mostly in their full natural size, imp. half russet, gilt, 7s. 10s. Paris, 1819

HANSARD'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES, complete from the Commencement to August, 1855, viz.: PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY, from the Earliest Period (1066) to 1803—PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES, from 1803 to August, 1855.—In all 241 vols. royal 8vo. newly bound half russet, cloth sides, a perfect, uniform, and most desirable set, 88s. 1803-55

INDIAN TRIBES of N. America, and their History, with Anecdotes of the Chiefs, by McKenney and Hall, 250 beautifully-coloured Portraits of the Chiefs, from the Indian Gallery at Washington, 3 vols. imp. 8vo. new half morocco, gilt leaves, 3s. 5s. Philadelphia, 1843

MARTIUS, Genera et Species PALMARUM quæ in Itinere per Brasiliam, annis 1817-1820, collegit, descripsit et Iconibus illustravit, with 245 very large and most beautifully coloured Plates of these magnificent Trees, 3 vols. imp. folio, in parts, 3s. 10s. (published at 10s.) Monachii, 1823-50

This is perhaps the finest of all the elaborate botanical works which Germany has given to the world.

MARTIUS, Nova Genera et Species PLANTARUM, quæ in Itinere per Brasiliam, annis 1817-1820, collegit et descripsit, with 500 beautifully coloured Plates, 3 vols. folio, 22s. 12s. Monachii, 1823-29

NEW EDITION, JUST COMPLETED, OF MEYER'S ILLUSTRATIONS of BRITISH BIRDS and their EGGS, containing 252 beautifully coloured Plates, with Descriptions, complete, 7 vols. 8vo. new, in parts, 8s. 6s. (published at 18s. 6s.) Willis & Sotheman, 1857

This beautiful set contains the only complete History of British Birds and their Eggs with coloured Plates.

NEALE'S WESTMINSTER ABBEY and HENRY VII.'S CHAPEL, the Architectural Antiquities of their Chapels, Tombs, and Ancient Monuments, with full History and Descriptions, and Biographical Memoirs of the Abbots and Deans from the Earliest Period, 61 highly finished Engravings, 4to. new half morocco, 12s. 11s. 6d. Willis & Sotheman, 1856

This is a new and revised edition of this fine and valuable work, brought down to the present time, including copies of the most remarkable epitaphs, notices of persons interred, &c.

MUSEUM of PAINTING and SCULPTURE, a Collection of the principal Pictures, Statues, and Bas-Reliefs in the Public and Private Galleries of Europe, 17 vols. small 8vo. extra cloth gilt, 4s. 10s. (published at 17s. 17s.) 1830

This valuable work contains 1,800 fine outline Engravings, and will be found extremely useful as a book of reference to the amateur and print collector.

NEW GENERAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, by the most Eminent Scholars of the day, edited by the Rev. J. H. Rose, 13 vols. 8vo. new cloth, 4s. 4s. (pub. at 10s. 10s.)—Another, new half russet, 6s. 5s.

The best General Biographical Dictionary published in this country, containing no fewer than 20,700 Names.

NICHOLS'S (John) LITERARY ANECDOTES of the Eighteenth Century, 9 vols. with Index, 1812-ILLUSTRATIONS of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, 6 vols.—in all 15 vols. with numerous fine Portraits, half russet, gilt, 16s. 10s. 1812, &c.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWER GARDEN and SHRUBBERY, containing the most beautiful and curious Flowering Plants and Shrubs cultivated in British Gardens, by R. Sweet, Prof. Don, &c. with Descriptions, and the most useful and practical Hints on Culture, &c. by an eminent Floriculturist, 285 finely coloured Plates, 4 vols. royal 8vo. cloth, 4s. 4s. 1852-4

PAXTON'S MAGAZINE of BOTANY and FLOWERING PLANTS, with Seven Hundred finely coloured Plates of the most beautiful Flowers, 16 vols. royal 8vo. (complete), 14s. 10s. (published at 10s. 10s.) 1838-1849

This beautiful work is a complete storehouse on every subject connected with Horticulture, the articles being contributed by the most eminent practical writers of the day.

RALEIGH'S (Sir Walter) HISTORY of the WORLD, Poetry, Letters, and Miscellaneous Pieces, now first collected, with Lives of the Author by Oldys and Birch, 8 vols. 8vo. cloth, 5s. 5s. Oxf. Univ. Pr., 1839

SHAKSPEARE'S WORKS, Knight's Pictorial Edition, including the Doubtful Plays and the Biography, an original copy, with fine early impressions of the many 1000 Engravings, 8 vols. imp. 8vo. elegantly bound tree-calf extra, gilt leaves, 11s. 11s. Scarce.

SIMPSON'S ILLUSTRATIONS of the WAR in the EAST, from its Commencement to its Close (Colnaghi's Large Authentic Series), 81 most beautiful and interesting Plates, exhibiting the principal incidents of the Siege of Sebastopol, and the Festivities of the Country, imp. folio, with Key plates, in parts, 4s. 4s. (pub. at 12s.)

SMITH'S CATALOGUE RAISONNÉ of the Works of the most eminent Dutch, Flemish, and French Painters; with Biographical Notices and the Prices at which the Pictures have been sold, with Supplement, 9 large vols.—Also, O'NEILL'S Dictionary of Spanish Painters, 3 vols.—11 vols. imp. 8vo. in 6, new calf, gilt, 10s. 10s. (published at 12s. 12s.) 1829-43

SOUTHEY'S (R.) AMADIS of GAUL, by Vasco Soeiro, transl. from the Spanish, 4 vols. 12mo. boards, 1s. 10s. 1801

SOUTHEY'S (R.) PALMERIN of ENGLAND, by Francisco de Moraes, transl. from the Portuguese, 4 vols. 12mo. boards, uncut, 1s. 5s. 1807

STRYPE'S (J.) WORKS, complete, with General Index, &c. 37 vols. 8vo. new calf gilt, fine uniform set of Books, only 12s. 10s. 1822, &c.

Comprising Ecclesiastical Memorials, 6 vols.—Annals of the Reformation, 7 vols.—Lives of Abp. Cramer, Parker, Grindal, Whitgift, Bishop Aymer, Sir T. Smyth, Sir J. Cheke, and General Index, 2 vols.

McNALLY, Vol. XIV. price 5s.

THIERS'S HISTORY of the CONSULATE and the EMPIRE of FRANCE under NAPOLEON: the late Mr. Colburn's authorized Library Edition, in 8vo. in large type—To be completed in 17 vols. Willis & Sotheman, 1857

WALPOLE'S (Horace) CORRESPONDENCE, viz., Letters, the Collected Edition, 6 vols.—Letters to Sir Horace Mann, 4 vols.—Letters to Osborn, 3 vols.—Letters to Mason, the Poet, 3 vols.; in all 14 vols. newly bd. calf extra, marb. edges, 8s. 8s. d. d.

WALPOLE'S (Horace) MEMOIRS of the REIGNS of GEORGE II. and GEORGE III., norm Womersley, edited from the Original MSS. with Notes by Lord Hol and Sir Denis Le Marchant, Portraits, 7 vols. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 5s. (pub. at 3s. 1s.) Uniform with the New Edition of Walpole's Correspondence, now in course of publication.

These Memoirs abound in matter which is both useful and amusing. They embody a considerable amount of very curious historical information hitherto inaccessible.

WILSON'S (Lea) Catalogue of BIBLES, Testaments, Psalms, and other Books of the Holy Scriptures in English, beautifully printed on vellum paper by C. Whittingham, sm. 4to. 8s. 2s. Privately printed, Pickering, 1845

Very few copies of this valuable work were printed, entirely for presents.

WOOD'S INDEX ENTOMOLOGICUS: a complete Illustrated Catalogue of the Lepidopterous Insects of Great Britain: with their Localities, Synonyms, &c. New and revised Edition, brought down to the Present Time; with extensive Supplement containing all the new Species of British Butterflies, and 150 new Figures, by J. O. Westwood. In all 2,000 beautifully coloured Figures, royal 8vo. half mor. 4s. 4s. Willis, 1855

The new and important Supplement, illustrated by 180 coloured Figures, can be had separately, price 12s. 6d.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London, W.C. Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the co. of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said co.; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, of No. 14, Wellington-street North, in said co., Publisher, at 14, Wellington-street North aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfield, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON, Dublin.—Saturday, April 4, 1857.